REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,391.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year ..... Rs. 42 / For Six Months.... Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 21
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship HIMALAYA, 1,541 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander C. H. Beaman, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 19th October 1872, at 4 P.M.

Oct. 1872.		Oct. 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY	19	Leave Colombo	28
,, Honawary	20	,, Galle	29
,, Carwar	20		Nov.
,, Mangalore	21	,, Negapatam	3
,, Cannanore	23	,, Madras	4
,, Calicut	24	,, Coconada	5
,, Beypore	25	,, Vizagapatam	6
,, Cochin	26	,, Bimlipatam	7
,, Alleppy	26	,, Gopaulpore	7
,, Tuticorin	27	,, Palse Point	8
		Arrive CALCUTTA	10

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Bangalore district, Bangalore, and Mysore, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchangin Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Basrah, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own Steamers, or in Vessels employed for the purpose.

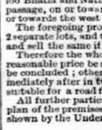
Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 22nd October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. HYDASPES, (2,983 tons and 500 H.P.), Captain J. M. Rogers, will be despatched as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not indorsed in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 19th October.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE well-known s.s. TAPTEE, C. P. DeCosta, Commander, will sail for Surat on SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at 11 A.M., positively.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned, No. 14, Meadow Street.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO. 40, Meadow Street.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, No. 40, Meadow Street.

3 Cases Turkey Red Prints, Cashmere Cloth, Chintz, &c.
10 Cases Eau de Cologne.
1 Case Copying Ink.

On account of whom it may concern :—

Cases Maple, Mahogany, and Gilt Frames.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 16th October 1872.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY, No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of richly carved open-arched Hou-hold Furniture, Plated Ware, China and Glass and handsome Fine Imported Ornaments, Piano by Collard and Collard in good condition, a small Stock of Fresh Oilman's Stores, Garden Engine, pair of E. Cana y with Fever Plants at Nepean Lodge, Malabar Hill.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of October 1872 at 12 o'clock Noon, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above place, the whole of their valuable Household Furniture, &c., being the property of Mr. James Douglas, Proceeding to Europe, consisting of Drawing, Dining, Office, Bed, Bath, Dressing and Dining Room Furniture, Garden Pots with rare plants, &c. For detailed particulars vide Catalogues which may be had on application.

N.B.—Garden Pots, &c., will be sold at 1 P.M.

1 Brougham with a silver Grey Gulf Horse and Harness, belonging to a Gentleman who does not require further.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DHOBIE TALAO.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of October 1872, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagees Messrs. Jamsetjee Burjorjee Dar owalla and Cursetjee Burjorjee Dorwalla, under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated 7th February 1870, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Gove Beeh-a widow of the late Fakeer Baboo Soormay and Meerza Masomed Hossain bin Nizamoodeen Beeh-ker, the following landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Trinity Street near Dhobie Talao in the sub-district of Dholeshwar in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement about 2,360 square yards, be the same little more or less and which is now or late in the occupation of Parsee Merwanjee Sejee-boy, on the west by the public passage, on the north by the 2nd Dhobie Talao Gully, and on the south by the 1st Dhobie Talao Gully, and the house is assessed by the Collector of Assessments under No. 19, and the said piece of ground is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 215.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 16th October 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

VALUABLE LAND AND PREMISES KNOWN AS THE KHIMCHUND MOTICHUND COTTON PRESSES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of October 1872, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, on the Premises, if not previously sold privately, all that valuable property belonging to the Colaba Press Company, known as the Khimchund Motichund Cotton Presses, and more particularly described as follows :—All that piece or parcel of ground in Chinch Bunder Street, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,560 square yards or thereabouts, with the buildings standing thereon, and the free use of the passage on the south side thereof, which said premises are bounded on the south by the property now or lately belonging to Sheikh Valoo Bhatia and Natha Rajah Khoja, on or towards the south by a passage, on or towards the east by Dongree Cooley Street, and on or towards the west by the Bardan Galley.

The foregoing property is naturally subdivisible so as to make 2 separate lots, and the Vendors will have no objection to so divide and sell the same if suitable inducement is offered.

Therefore the whole property will first be put to sale, and if a reasonable price be so obtained for the whole, the sale will thus be concluded; otherwise the property will be put up to sale immediately after in two lots, each lot being divided by a passage suitable for a road for both.

All further particulars and explanations will be given, and a plan of the premises exhibiting the sub-divisions of the property shown by the Undersigned on application.

ALSO,

The materials of (6) six conde nsed iron Cotton Presses now erected on the said premises, which must be removed by and at the expense of the purchaser thereof.

N.B.—The Presses will be sold first, and the property afterwards.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 16th October 1872.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN MODEE KHANA STREET, FORT.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, To-morrow, THURSDAY, the 17th day of October 1872, at 4 o'clock p. m., by order of the Mortgagee, under the Power of Sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, and further charge, dated the 4th September, 1867, and 2nd April 1870, respectively, and on account and at the risk of Nowrojee Hormusjee Doodhee, the executor to the estate of the late Nasserwanjee Framjee Doodhee, the Mortgagor, the undermentioned property :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground and the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Mody Street, in the sub-district of the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 296, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No 756, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-six square yards and six-ninthsof a square yard (be the same little more or less) and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by Rampart Row East, on or towards the west by the said Mody Street, on or towards the north by the house formerly of Khusbroo Merwan Erance and now of Jehangheer Ruttonjee Burocha, and on or towards the south by the house of Mun-herjee Jeejeebhoy Wadia, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Nasserwanjee Framjee Doodhee and his tenants, and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor Nowrojee Hormusjee Doodhee and Dossabhoy Cursetjee Jossawalla and other tenants.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be inspected at the office of the Auctioneers, or at the premises on the day of sale.

NOTICE TO COACH BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

Auction Sale of Valuable Stock-in-Trade, Shop Furniture, &c.

On WEDNESDAY the 23rd instant, at 1 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No 54, Kalbadevie Road, the valuable stock-in-trade, &c., the property of the late Eduljee Bomanjee Palkewalla, the same comprises iron bars for brougham axes, lamewood and oakwood shafts, English and Colaba carved panels, carriage and buggy hoods and 5 slides in each, Collinge's patent long bolts, do., iron rivets and washers, bolts and nuts of sizes, set of springs for brougham and phaeton, iron sockets for buggy heads, brass coach lamp, iron roller bolts, polished pole-hooks with steel chains, head pieces with plated and brass nuts, brougham concealed door-hinges, circular glasses for broughams, best plated lamps, carriage, opal and enamelled varnish, Brussel's carpet, spring roller curtains of sizes, plated beadings for carriages and dashboards, head linings, sets of silk and worsted carriage lace, of assorted colours, Venetian tapes, plated door-handles, plated and brass knobs, iron trace bolts and nuts, plated wheel bands, iron stamp potatoe turned swells, greasing jacks, breeching staples, apron hooks and eyes, polished steel chains, bed and whip socket, sets of German silver harness furniture for single and double, and various other articles.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome English Walnut-wood and richly open carved Blackw od House old Furniture, best plated, rich Crock-ry and Glassware, a first-class Piano, a handsome English-built light Brougham, by Thrupp and Maberly, a handsome Bar Australian Brougham Horse, quiet in single and double harness, a valuable collection of Law and Medical Books, rare illuminated Manuscript Korans, Arabic, &c., &c., at No. 19, Marine Lines, Esplanade.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. beg to announce that they will submit to Public Auction, at the residence of Dr. Seward, No. 19, Marine Lines, changing residence, on TUESDAY the 22th instant, at 1 P.M., the whole of the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, roughams, horse, &c.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The Property of a Gentleman going Home.

A Harmonium in good order, its 200.

The Bay Australian Cob "Cricket," Goes in harness and saddle; is a first-rate Fencer, and very fast. Apply to

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 16th October 1872.

JOYCE'S

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE

PERCUSSION CAPS.

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.

JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,

For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.

Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION, Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers. 57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's s.s. BEHAR, 1,723 Tons, and 300 H.P., Captain W. E. Dundas, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle. For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 15th October 1872.

NOTICE—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per SIR WALTER SCOTT, arriving from Liverpool, are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and counter-signature, and to SEND OFF BOATS for their respective GOODS without delay; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Fenwick will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Agents for the Ship Sir Walter Scott.

Bombay, 15th October 1872.

FOR FAMILIES ONLY.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 16TH OCT.

THE STIRRING PLAY OF

HATIM TAI.

GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENES.

NOTICE—The NEXT QUARTERLY COUPON on the FRENCH LOANS of 1871 and 1872 will be PAYABLE at the Offices of the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, from the 20th instant, at the Exchange of frs. 2·45 PER RUPEE.

Bombay, 15th October 1872.

ANY person who may be leaving India, and who wishes to DISPOSE of a good PARK PHAETON and HORSE with Harness, Groom of Arabs, may HEAR of a PURCHASER by applying to "ZERO," care of Messrs. Bolton & Co., Fort. Price Rs. 700 to Rs. 800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application for Letters of Administration of the Estate of MAHOMED SYED BIN SHAIK AHMED COORLAY, late of Bombay, Writer, in the employ of Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by SHAIK AHMED BIN MAHOMED SYED COORLAY, a son of the deceased. All persons concerned or interested in the Estate of the deceased are hereby informed of such application.

GEORGE S. LYNCH, For Attorney for Paupers.

FIREWORKS FOR SALE.

FROM THE MANUFACTORY OF JAMES PAIN,

PYROTECHNIST TO THE ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON.

AN Invoice, consisting of four cases, each containing an assortment of Brilliant, Variegated, and Pyramidic ROCKETS, ASTEROIDS, ROMAN STARS, TRIANGLE WHEELS ILLUSTRATED, COLOURED LIGHTS, SQUIBS, CRACKERS, and FOUNTAIRES, well adapted for an elaborate and effective display during the visit of the Viceroy. For particulars and prices apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 15th October 1872.

DENGUE.

Major Thomason, R.E., bears testimony to the great value of CHIRETTA, as a therapeutic preservative against the above scourge and all other varieties of Fever.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

is now recognised as the best preparation extant of Chiretta, and if taken regularly once a day will maintain the system in health and vigour.

SEE *TIMES OF INDIA*, OCTOBER 15TH, 1872.

THE POWDER ..... per bottle Rs. 1-8 & Rs. 2-8
LIQUID, or LIQUOR CHIRETTINE ..... ,, 2-8 & ,, 4-8

D. S. KEMP & Co.

J. NEUBERG, GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

OF VARIOUS SIZES.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S HAND SEWING MACHINES.

TABLE COVERS.

Of the Latest Patterns.

TABLE LINEN.

COUNTRY made TABLE CLOTHS of all sizes, with NAPKINS to match.

STRONG COUNTRY made TOWELS, 22 by 45 inches.
Do do do do 14 by 14 ,,

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

OILMAN STORES.

SUPERIOR STOCK OF

COCONADA CHEROOTS,

Of the following Musters :

Office	per 1,000...Rs. 12 0
Burmah	,, ... 13 0
Babington	,, ... 15 0
Sedans	,, ... 18 0
Leisure Hours	,, ... 18 0

ON HAND A LARGE AND FRESH STOCK OF

MANILLA CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

DINDIGUL CHEROOTS.

PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

FINEST AMERICAN TOBACCO.

GUINNESS' STOUT,

BY SPARKES AND MOLINE.

BASS' PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY

STONE AND CO.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

CLARET, BURGUNDIES, GERMAN WINES, CHAMPAGNE, MOSELLE, BICHE LATOUR'S CELEBRATED BRANDIES AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

For Special Price Lists, apply to

J. NEUBERG.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

BETTS'S CAPSULE PATENTS

To prevent infringements, notice is hereby given, that Betts's Name is on every Capsule that makes for the principal Merchants in England and France.

thus enabling vendor, purchaser, and consumer not only to identify the genuineness of the capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in his judgment, said that the capsules are not used merely for the purpose of the ornament, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and insuring its genuineness.

Manufactories :—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL Rs. 60,00,000.—REVENUE Rs. 16,00,000.

EXISTING ASSURANCES OVER Rs. 4,20,00,000.

INVESTED FUNDS, much-ive of the value of sums Reassured, Rs. 65,00,000.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000.

Age.	Civil Risks. With Profits.	Civil Risks. Without Profits.	Military Risks. With Profits.	Military Risks. Without Profits.	Age.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
25	38 8	34 0	43 0	38 0	25
30	43 0	38 0	47 8	42 0	30
35	48 0	42 0	52 8	46 0	35
40	54 0	47 0	58 8	51 0	40
45	60 0	53 0	65 0	57 0	45
50	70 0	61 0	74 8	65 0	50

The HOME RATES to which the above would be reduced during residence in Europe, with rates for other ages and for terms of years, can be had on application to the Company's

AGENTS FOR BOMBAY, GRINDLAY, GROOM, & CO.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to inform our Customers and the Public, that we have THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 3, HORNBY ROW, opposite the New Post Office.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

1st October 1872.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to inform our Friends and the Public, that we have THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 3, Hummum Street, (formerly occupied by Messrs. Grant and Son).

THOMSON & Co., Chemists and Druggists.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that an ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the City of Bombay will be HELD in the Town Hall on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of October 1872, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider the business left undisposed of at the last Meeting.

F. STANGER LEATHES, Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 12th October 1872.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.

CARR BROTHERS, 17 CHURCH STREET.

52 CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET, LONDON.

7 OLD COURT, HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application :—

FIRE INSURANCE.

The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
,, Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.
,, Batavia Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.

The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
,, China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
,, Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
,, Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY, KHETWADY ROAD, No. 141.

CARRIAGES of all description with or without Horses: also SINGLE HORSES and PAIRS, may be HIRED at a MODERATE CHARGE. Agreement made by the month at reduced rates. Horses shod under the supervision of a practical Farrier. Orders will be received at the Premises, Khetwady, by Mr. BURDETT, Manager, or at No. 2, Ash Lane, Fort.

FOR CHARGES, SEE CARD CIRCULARS.

FOR SALE, One MAIL PHAETON and Pair of young Australian HORSES.

THE TELEGRAPH DESPATCH AND INTELLIGENCE COMPANY, LIMITED, with which is incorporated THE LOMBARD TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCY.

CHIEF OFFICES: 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

PASSENGERS' TELEGRAMS.

Passengers can Telegraph their arrival at Home, together with any Casualty, Birth, or Death arising on the Voyage, to their Friends in India, upon pre-payment of the following Rates, and Registering their Names, and the Company's Offices (as above) or to their Authorised Agents at Southampton, Liverpool, &c. :—

FOR A MESSAGE TO

BOMBAY	Rs. 10 8
CALCUTTA	10 8
MADRAS	10 8
CEYLON, AND ALL PARTS OF INDIA	12 0

AGENTS.

NEW YORK—The Wall Street Financial and Commercial Bureau.

CALCUTTA.—Messrs. J.T. Livermore & Co., 4, Wellesley Place

BOMBAY.—Office, 5, Armenian Lane.

Other Ports will shortly be announced.

Just Published, Price Rs. 2, Per Post Rs. 2-4. Uniform with "Leys of Ind."

MESS STORIES by "Tim Daly,"

Reprinted from the *Madras Times*.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

HEALTH RESTORED

BY THE USE OF

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED VEGETABLE PILLS.

These Pills have justly acquired a widely-extended reputation for their wonderful cures of severe cases of sickness—cases in which all other Medicines had failed, and which had been given up by Physicians as hopeless—much as confirmed and long-standing Liver Complaints, obstinate cases of Piles, Dropsy, &c., &c. But while admitting the wonderful curative powers in difficult cases, we wish to call attention to their great value in the every-day diseases of life, such as COSTIVENESS, for which they are a perfect CURE; HEADACHE, relieved and cured by one dose; INDIGESTION always removed by them, and the digestion restored and strengthened as to prevent a return. BAD BREATH cannot exist when the stomach is cleansed by

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

For LOSS OF APPETITE they are the only sure remedy, as they never fail in carrying off the depraved bilious secretions that float in the stomach and destroy the healthy, natural craving for food. Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulency, and all Derangements of the Digestive and Excretory Organs are promptly relieved and cured by them. The public should always bear in mind that Bristol's are the only Pills made of

PODOPHYLLIN AND LEPTANDRIN,

the only vegetable substances yet discovered that are really

ANTIBILIOUS,

to the presence of which invaluable resinoids the extraordinary success of Bristol's Pills may in a great measure be ascribed. It is necessary, however, that the sick should always remember that in all cases of impure blood, whether originating in the blood,

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

that best of blood-purifiers, should be used with the Pills, the two Medicines being prepared expressly to act in harmony together. When this is done faithfully, we have no hesitation in saying that great relief, and, in most cases, a cure, can be guaranteed, when the patient is not already beyond human help.

For general directions and table of doses, see the wrapper around each phial of Pills; but as different constitutions require different treatment, the same effect, it is better that each person ascertain, by trial, the dose that suits their system, and take that dose, instead of following any general rule.

FOR SALE AT

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR OCTOBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by sea and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Routes in the Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

AGENTS :—

Bombay.....Thacker, Vining & Co.; Chesson and Woodhall; and J. & W. Watson & Co.
Poona.....Treacher & Co.; D.S. Kemp & Co. and Chesson and Woodhall.
Calcutta.....Wynan & Co.
Madras.....Higginbotham & Co.
Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Kurrachee.....Hindian" Press.
Ootacamund.....Ob-erver" Office.
Umballa.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Alexandria.....D. Robertson & Co.
London.....O. Street, 30, Cornhill.

MRS. LAKE,

SILK MERCER, MILLINER, DRESS AND HABIT-MAKER,

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

BRANCH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT, No. 15, CIVIL LINES, POONA.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, Poona, Kirkee, &c., that she has opened a Branch of her Establishment in Poona, at No. 15, Civil Lines, where she will have much pleasure in showing a most elegant and fashionable consignment of MILLINERY, &c., together with the latest NOVELTIES of the season, which have been specially selected for her from the best "Paris" and "London" Houses.

Price Lists on application.

"WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO."

"RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER."

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED "OVERLAND."

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay or Poona.

N.B.—"JUST RECEIVED, SUPERIOR KID GLOVES."

NEW COLD SEASON STOCK.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY, BY APPOINTMENT,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, per s.s. PESHAWUR and RIGA, their NEW STOCK of GOODS, manufactured expressly for INDIAN WEAR.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

		Rs. a.
GLOVES	Gent's White Kid Gloves ..... Per Pair	3 0
	Gent's Lavender Kid Gloves ..... ,,	3 0
	Gent's Colored Kid Gloves ..... ,,	3 0
	Gent's Dogskin Gloves ..... ,,	2 12
SHIRTS	Badham's Silk and Wool, Cloth ... }	9 0
	Badham's Pure all Wool, each ...	8 8
	Badham's Oxford Cloth, each ...	6 8
	Badham's Spun Silk ...	12 0
	Badham's French Cambric, per doz.	60 0
	Badha-'s White shirts ,, ...	60 0
COLLARS	Shakespeare, Dux, Suez, Pall Mall, Grosvenor, Windsor, and a variety of other new shapes, per doz ...	6 8
HOSIERY	Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose ...	12 8
	Fine Fancy Striped, from ...	14 8
	Fine Merino Half Hose, from ...	16 0
	Knickerbocker, Ribbed, per pair ...	4 8
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ dozen for ...	20 0
	Fine Super India Gauze ,, ...	26 0
	Fine ,, ,, Drawers, each ...	6 0
SLEEPING SUITS	Badham's Oxford Cloth ...	11 0
	Badham's Pure All-Wool ...	18 0
	Badham's Silk and Wool ...	19 0
	Badham's Spun Silk ...	22 0
OVERLAND SUITS	Badham's Blue Serge Suits ...	30 0
	Badham's Garnet Serge Suits ...	22 0
	Badham's Scotch Tweed Suits ...	35 0
HATS	Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Hats ...	15 8
	Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell Hat ...	12 8
	Black Felt Worthing, Isis, Derby and Stanhope ...	6 8
	Drab Felt Cantab, Isis, and Chester ...	6 0
	Sola Topies new shape ...	5 0
HELMETS	Hawke's Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps ...	25 0
	White Helmets, for Civilians ...	18 0
	White and Drab Hunting Hats ...	15 0
BRACES	Best Indiarubber, Clarence and Cantab ...	2 8
SCARFS	Duke of Edinburgh, Napier, Teck and Windsor ...	2 12
	The Royal Satin ...	3 0
	Washing Scarfs in a variety of colours.	
TIES	Black Eglinton and Tom-Thumb ...	1 0
	Coloured ,, ,, ...	1 8
	White Dress Ties, from ...	8 8
HANDKERCHIEFS	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz ...	5 8
	,, Coloured Borders ...	5 0
	Fine Irish Cambric, from ...	10 8
HOUSEHOLD LINEN	Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single). Sponge Bags, from ...	1 8
OVERLAND CHAIRS.	English-made, with Leg Rest ...	11 0
	Do. without do. ...	10 0

JEWELLERY...Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.

A large and assorted Stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk Umbrellas.

TRUNKS, &c....Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Hand Bags, Rugs, and Straps, &c.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT. A large Stock of Coat and Trouserings in every variety of material. Patterns and Instructions for self-measurement sent on application to

BADHAM AND CO., 23, Rampart Row, Bombay.

THORPE AND CO., (LATE BULL AND CO.,) TAILORS, HOSIERS, HATTERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS, MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

T. and Co. beg to invite the attention of Residents and Visitors of Bombay to their extremely low prices for cash. A genuine article guaranteed.

GENTLEMEN'S BANIANS, &c.

GAUZE MERINO	½ dozen for	Rs. 12
Do. do.	,,	,, 15
Do. do. Superior	,,	,, 20
GENTLEMEN'S BEST INDIA GAUZE MERINO PANTS	,,	24
BATHING DRAWERS, per pair	Rs.	1 and 1-8

MERINO SOCKS.

FINE STRIPED or plain MERINO, per dozen..	Rs.	13
THICK do. do. do.	,,	12 and 13
FINE MERINO KNICKERBOCKER STOCKINGS, each	,,	3-8
SUPERIOR MERINO KNICKERBOCKER STOCKINGS, each	,,	4
THICK-RIBBED WORSTED STOCKINGS, each	,,	3-8

COTTON SOCKS.

		per dozen
FINE WHITE COTTON	Rs.	8-8
SUPERIOR do.	,,	10 and 12
FINE BROWN THREAD	,,	7
SUPERIOR do.	,,	9
REAL BALBRIGGAN EMB'D	,,	20

COLLARS.

DUX, KNIGHT, FALL MALL, SHAKESPEARE, WESTGOTLAND, WEST END	per doz.	Rs. 5
DUX and WEST END	With white and neat coloured Ties attached.	,, 6

THORPE & Co.

TAILORING DEPARTMEN

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

SOME inquiry for Bank of Bombay, 2nd issue, at higher rates. Land shares steady. Government Paper unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomnl. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divdend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	75
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	720
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	225
15,250	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,345
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	300
40,000	281	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175 nl.
97,000	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India	105
16,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.s.	Albert Mills Co.	1,600
600	1,250	all	50p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,190xd.
500	2,500	all	100*	Allinace Spinning	2,520
100	5,5 0	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	920
600	150	150	25*	Bonech Mills	210
2,500	5,000	all	...	Dharamsey Spinning	1,80
12s	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	1,925
2,50	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,435
90s	1,9 0	all	4 p.s	Morarjee Spinning	1,000
80s	2,500	all	0 p.s	Oriental	2,580
60	1,500	2,400	210p.s	Royal	2,025
500	1,000	800	...	Soonderdas Spinning	925

* Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.	1,450
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	125
780	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	910
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	455

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	1,250	225 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,200
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,060
100	2,000	800	10 p.ct.	Albert ning Co.	550
250	2,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	275
150	12,500	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,550
200	2,000	all	200ps	Bombay Press Co.	1,950
200	500	all	200p.s.	Do New	[illegible] x. d.
350	1,500	1,000	100 ps	Broach Cotton Co	[illegible] x. d.
100	1,500			arwar Company	2,200
500	1,850	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.	6,000
350	2,000	all	200 s	East India Press Co.	3,100
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.	8,150
300	2,000	1,800	75 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	930 x. d.
300	1,000	all	200 p-	French Press Co	810
200	6,000	6,000	225 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,375
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	575
200	400	350	42½ ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	610
120	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,200xd
200	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	210
40	850	750	100 ps	Scinde Press Co.	535
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,150
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Timevelly Press Co	875
225	2,000	1,000	150	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	500	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]	2,500	1,500	100ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,220xd.
50,000	50	all	4 p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	500	300	15 p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	155x d.
1,000	50	all	2 pa.	Mechanics B'ld'g Co.	32
2,000	500	all	40 ps	Treacher & Co	395
9,000	250	all	6 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay
.....	95	19½	Do.	China
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
.....	...	...		East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	Rs. 10 25/32d.
London Bank	6 months' sight	Rs. 11 5/16d. to 3/4.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	Rs. 11 9/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	Rs. 11 5/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	Rs. 11¾d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	Rs. 11¾d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	Rs. 11¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 5/16
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	226

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-France Pieces	22½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 ct. English 1/0 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 „

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	111½ to 111¾
Four & half per cent	103½ to 104
Four per cent	101½ to 101¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
5 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan Fixed Rate	112
Do. do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871-89	
New FrenchLoan (fully paid-up)	89
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond.	120

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

THE sudden advance of ¼d. per lb. in the price of fair Dholerah at home has induced a very firm feeling in the market, but prices remain nominally unaltered. First-holders have become very firm, and generally refuse to effect sales without an advance of 1 anna per piece in rates, but the dealers show no disposition to increase their offer to such a height, as the up-country buyers in the bazaar are quite undisposed to execute their orders with any increase in prices. Whenever any advance in prices is demanded, they entirely withdraw, in consequence of which the dealers seem at present to have been unwilling to do so, fearing a total lack of demand may be the result, the Dewallee holidays being very near when almost all native merchants set le their transactions of the year. The following are our closing quotations, which to a great extent are nominal:—

Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds.	6 lbs.	Rs. 4 3 0 to Rs. 4 4 0
„	„	40 „	39 „	7 „ „ 4 11 0 to „ 4 12 0
„	„	40 „	39 „	8½ „ „ 5 8 0
„ Printers		36 „	39 „	3 „ „ 2 6 6
Mad'polams	32	„	39 „	3 „ „ 1 12 0 to „ 1 12 6
„	„	32	24 „	3 „ „ 2 2 0 to „ 2 2 6
„	„	50	24 „	5½ „ „ 3 11 0 to „ 3 11 6
„ Jaconets	40	„	39 „	2½ „ „ 2 1 9 to „ 2 2 3
„	„	45	39 „	2½ „ „ 2 6 0 to „ 2 6 6
„ Mull's (G. E.)	45	„	39	2½ „ „ 2 7 0

The following sales are reported to have been effected by European firms on the 15th instant:—

600	Pieces Grey S. irtings,	40 in.	39 yds.	6 lbs.	at Rs. 4 2 6
750	„	„	40 „	39 „	6 „ „ 4 3 0
500	„	„	„ (fine)	40 „	39 „ 8½ „ „ 5 10 6
500	Royal Blue Cambrics		14 „	28 „	„ „ 3 2 0

COTTON.

OWING to the very encouraging tone of the home market advised by the latest public telegram yesterday, the market has been very firm, and an advance of Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per candy over our yesterday's qrotations for the old as well as new descriptions has taken place. Holders are very firm, and are unwilling to sell without some further advance in prices. Below we give our closing quotations:—

Old Oomrawuttee	Rs. 216 to Rs. 217
„ Dholleral and Bhownugger	„ 205 to „ 215
„ Comptа	„ 210 to „ 214
„ Akote	„ 226 to „ 227
„ Sa-ginned	„ 230 to „ 232
New Oomrawuttee	„ 224 to „ 226
„ Hingunghat	„ 264 to „ 265
„ Broach M. G.	„ 246 to „ 247

The following purchases are reported to have been made by Europ an firms n the 15th in-tant:—

50	Candies New Oomrawuttee	(deliverable in Feb.)	Rs. 226		
100	„	„	„	{ „	„ } „ 225

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—15TH OCTOBER.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton; Wooden Ships; Myrabolns & Coir bills; Seeds	£2; £2; £1 10s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship.
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£1 17s. 6d. to £2
China	Steamer Cotton; „ Opium; Sailing Ships	Rs. 7 per bale. Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. Rs. 45 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
14	Kolna	Profumo	Bussorah. Sept. 26.
15	General Havelock	Teasdale	Cochin, Oct. 9.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commande	Destination.
15	Garnet (s)	Ieaz r y	Bombo.
	Lumley C stle (s)	Towne	Gal e

The steamer M. S. Elphinstone, Guzzlar, to Surat, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—15TH OCTOBER.

FROM LONDON.

Hidalgo (s), 1 case pistols, &c. and 1 case cartridge, King, King, & Co.

British Flag, 50 cases slates, T. F. Punnett.

Ocean (s), 96 cases claret, Cutter Palmer & Co.

Tiverton, 200 casks cement, Hugh D. Fisher.

Palermo (s), 13 cases brandy, D. S. Kemp & Co.

Bramley Castle (s), casks earthenware and 5 cases looking-glass, Jamjee Furpia; 1 case rifle, N. V. Curmn-e & Co.; 13 cases clocks, Rustomjee Hormusjee; 2 cases champagne, 1 cases moselle, 11 casks sherry, 1 case plateware, and 10 cases port, King, King, & Co.; 40 cases sardines, Peerozshaw Pestonjee & Co.; 50 kegs sulphate of copper, Morarjee Natha; 4 cases cochineal, Nusserwanjee and Burjorjee Wadia.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Ocean, 50 cases cognac, J. Nemberg.

DAILY EXPORTS.—15TH OCTOBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Cathay (s), 50 bales wool, Khimjee Ramjee; 10 bales cotton, Shriram Chintaram; 25 bales wool, Canjee Mooljee; 324 bags wheat, 8 Tyebjee & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Cooverjee Mowjee & Co.; 15 bales cotton, Alcen Riebe & Co.; 108 bundles horns, Fazel Mahomed Dama; 3 bales cotton, Kalidass Lowjee; 50 bales cotton, Shamjee Naranjee & Co.; 1 bale cotton waste, Kalidass Lowjee; 21 bales wool, Jacob Sawoo & Co.; 35 bales wool, Narandass Runchordass.

FOR LONDON.

Cathay (s), 8 bundles hides, Ebram Molenina; 220 bales coir yarn, Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan & Co.; 131 bundles orchella weed, Hurjeebhoy Gumall; 35 bales coir yarn, Esmjee Anderjee; 6 canvas shavis, Pallonjee Bomjeejee; 28 bundles deer horns, Fealay, Muir & Co.; 208 bags wheat, Seurath Pumshi; 89 bundles ho ns, and 68 bundles deer horns, Mccrally Dams; 80 bundles horns, Fazul Mahomed Dama; 51 bundles hides, Cassambhoy Nanjee; 100 bundles hides, Soonar Abdoola & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cathay (s), 29 bales hides, Bell Brandenburg & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Cathay (s), 114 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee & Co.; 54 bales cotton, M. E. Cazranee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Milbanke (s), 80 bales cotton, Dewoomull Sowchund.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—15TH OCTOBER, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 14th October, 6-59 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 8 hours 11 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 15th October, 1 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 42 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 14th October, 7-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 14 hours.

Via Red Sea, 16th October, 11-40 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 15 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Red Sea, 15th October, 2 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 33 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 15th October, 5 P.M. Time in transit, 8 hours 8 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 14th to 8 P.M. of the 15th October is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	2 16	0 12
„ Galle	one in	7 5
„ Kurrachee	0 52	0 1
„ Madras	8 6	1 9

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 15th October, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 14th October, 10-10 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 14th October, 7-10 P.M.; via Turkey, 14th October, 5-40 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Persia; Persian line right to London.

LONDON, 15th October, 2-15 P.M. Working well—Latest Calcutta 15th October, 5-28 P.M.

WEATHER REPORTS.

MANGALORE, 15th Oct., 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 88.

CARWAR, 15th Oct., 6-10 P.M.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 82, barometer 29·94.

TUTICORIN, 15th Oct., 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-south-east, thermometer 86, barometer 29·77.

CANNANORE, 15th Oct., 5 P.M.—Weather fair wind south-west, thermometer 78, barometer 30·00.

VIZAGAPATAM, 15th Oct., 6-30 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west light, thermometer 89.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 15.

Hassard, Lieutenant Colonel, 2 at Regiment Native Infantry, from leave, from Poona,

Mant, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, from ——.

Fenwick, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

Nixon, Colonel, Staff Corps, on furlough, from Oodeypore.

Hansard, 2 Bt Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.

Collins, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, from leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 15.

Blundell, Major, 3rd Hussars, to rejoin, to Ahmednuggur.

Finch, Captain, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty to Poona.

Morris, Lieutenant Colonel, Infantry, Madras, to join, to Nagpore.

Reid, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, to join, to Kirkee.

Dawes, Major, Staff Corps, Bengal, on medical certificate, to England (Oct. 14th).

Anderson, Major, Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Mhow.

Hawkins, Major, Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England (Oct. 14th).

Harvey, Assistant Surgeon, 3rd Hussars, on duty, to Ahmednuggur.

Guyer, Major, 21st Regiment Native Infantry, on leave, to Poona.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.		Mail closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Oct. 21	...	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	„ 25	...	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	„ 18	...	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	„ 22	...	3 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia	„ 19	...	3 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	„ 28	...	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 6-30 P.M.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Register-d Letters up to 2 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer departure is 6-30 P.M.:—

Monday	Oct.	Monday	Nov. 25
„	„ 21	„	Dec. 2
„	„ 28	„	„ 10
„	Nov. 4	„	„ 17
„	„ 11	„	„ 24
„	„ 18	„	„ 31

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 5 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the sender for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

In supersession of Postal Circular No. 11, dated 26th January 1872, and Erratum, dated 2nd February 1872, it is notified that the dates on which Regular and Supplemental Mails will be made up are as given below:—

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritimes Company, but as sometimes the French Mail Steamers leave Aden for the Mauritius before the dates given in the Time Table, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that portunity may sustain at Aden.

Regular Mails.		Supplemental Mails.	
Monday	Oct. 28	Monday	Oct. 4
„	Nov. 25	„	Nov. 7
„	Dec. 23	„	Dec. 3
„		„	„ 23

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The B.I.S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf will leave as under:—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE.

Friday	Oct. 25	Friday	Nov. 22
„	Nov. 8	„	Dec. 6
„		„	„ 20

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Friday	Oct. 18	Friday	Nov. 15
„	Nov. 1	„	„ 29
„		„	Dec. 13

Registered and Ordinary Letters, as well as Books and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M., and late fee letters up to 12 noon on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails, which came into force from the 1st October, and will continue so until further notice:—

Mails.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Manmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawal to Jubulpore and Bhosawal to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawal only	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	8-30 A.M.	10 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 NOON.	1-30 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For d tto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, &c., for Penn, Nagothna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnaghirry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)		Rs. 42	0 0
Half Year	*ditto*	„ 24	0 0
Three Months	*ditto*	„ 14	0 0
One Month	*ditto*	„ 5	0 0
One Week	*ditto*	„ 1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

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Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.

Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs.	10 0 0
Per Copy	„	0 4 0

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY, at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

RESTORATION OF COMMUNICATION FOR PASSENGERS.

Arrangements have been made, by which on and after MONDAY, 7th October, PASSENGERS and SMALL PACKAGES can be CONVEYED in one day between BOMBAY and SURAT, crossing in boats the Par and Oruaga Rivers.

The Mail Train service continues suspended, and Trains will run between Bombay and Surat, and Surat and Ahmedabad, until further notice as follows, calling at all Stations:—

	Mad. Time.		Mad. Time
Bombay	Dep. 7-30 P.M.	Ahmedabad	Dep. 8-15 P.M.
Surat	Arr. 7-45 A.M.	Surat	Arr. 5-15 A.M.
Surat	Dep. 5-30 P.M.	Surat	Dep. 8-15 P.M.
Ahmedabad	Arr. 5-25 A.M.	Bombay	Arr. 8-20 A.M.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 5th October 1872.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

OSLER—October 14th, at Bombay, of fatty degeneration of the heart, William Henry Osler, Reporter, *Indian Statesman* aged 31.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ADAMS—October 10th, at Saharunpore, the wife of G. Adams, C. S., of a son.

JOHNSTON—October 8th, at Abbottabad, the wife of J. Wilson Johnston, F. R. S. E., Surgeon, 4th Punjab Infantry, of a daughter.

SYMES—October 1st, at Sim'a, the wife of Mr. Symes, chemist, of a daughter.

STODDARD—October 6th at Benares, the wife of C. H. Stoddart, Lieutenant, 5th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.

TOMLINSON—October 9th, at Bangalore, the wife of James J. Tomlinson, Madras Revenue Survey, of a daughter.

DEATH.

ROQUET—September 24th, at Azimghur, the beloved wife of V. Roquet, Esq., of Maharajgunje Factory.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1872.

A SPECIAL telegram from Poona informs us that at the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council held yesterday for the third reading of the Bombay Municipal Bill, Mr. Bythell moved that the payment of the wheeltax should be made a qualification for admission to the Corporation, but that the motion was rejected. His Excellency the Governor intimated that the Viceroy was against the cotton duty, so that it was with-drawn. The Corporation is to have the responsibility of raising the houserate above the minimum of 5 per cent.

THE recent floods in the Nassick districts have created an amount of distress which it is difficult to know how to deal with except by the liberality which exceptional and unexpected circumstances seldom fail to evoke. The great storm of rain and wind which passed over Bombay in the middle of last month and passed in a northerly direction up the ghauts, flooding all the rivers on both sides, was surprising in its action. We experienced it very practically in Bombay, and then heard of its effects from places on both sides of the ghauts, and so naturally supposed that it was a sort of tornado which, after visiting Bombay, ran up the gap at the Thull Ghaut, disported itself in the Deccan, injured Nassick and Dhoolia, then turned down to the coast where the ghauts begin to decline, and expended its fury on the Bombay and Baroda Railway line. This, we find, was not the case After leaving Bombay the storm rushed up and along the ghauts, and did its damage by flooding the rivers on both sides. Hence it was that Nassick and Dhoolia were flooded, and that the waters gathering on the west side of the ghauts did an injury to the Bombay and Baroda line, which, though its extent has been concealed, the people of the Bombay Presidency cannot but regard as almost a national calamity.

The effects of this storm have caused an immense deal of distress, and as regards Khandeish a committee of native gentlemen has been found to afford the relief which is there so urgently required. In Guzerat also there is not only a former relief fund to give aid, but that district of country possesses, or sends forth, so many energetic wealthy men, that any distress in it finds many sympathising friends. It is otherwise, however, with the Nassick districts of which we now speak, and great part of which were, till very lately, under the collectorate of Khandeish. They are, so to speak, almost nowhere in the charitable world. With no wealthy or energetic merchants from their soil in Bombay, how shall they look for aid in this place? They do not produce wealthy proprietors, and can only turn to Nassick for assistance. Mr. Erskine, the Collector of Nassick, has done all in his power in the way of obtaining assistance for these districts, and a local fund has been started for the same purpose, but further aid is most urgently required. In three talookas, those of Baglen, Nandgaum and Malligaum, the loss of property, exclusive of bridges, roads, and Government property in general, has been about four lacs of rupees, and on the head of that enormous loss it must be remembered, that last year there the crops were so deficient as almost to reduce the people to beggary.

In these circumstances something requires to be done, and it is to Bombay that an example is justly looked for. Nassick itself is "a holy city," and it is almost unnecessary to remark that people in holy cities expect rather to receive than to give. Even when they give, their thoughts naturally turn towards the people to whom they have been accustomed to give. They are very generous towards Bairagis, Goosawis, Bawas, and other gentlemen of that class, who, we dare say, by any other name would be quite as agreeable. For our part we think that the industrious, if not absolutely honest Koonbie, who makes a blade of grass or an ear of corn grow where it would be almost impossible for any one else to do so, is a more admirable individual, and when sudden disaster, which cannot be guarded against, overtakes him, suddenly sweeping away, to one common and unknown grave, his cooking pots, his grand-mother, his earthen honse, the latest born of his family, and, in addition to all that, destroying his crops and burying his fields three feet deep with sand and other debris, we do feel inclined to sympathise with him and to assist him in meeting a calamity for which he was not responsible and which it was impossible for him either to avert or to foresee.

Such being the state of matters in the Nassick districts, and seeing the urgent necessity for some aid being given to these districts in the present juncture, we are glad to do an in such a matter that we can and to give the aid which lies in our power to a subscription of this kind.

The following are the subscriptions which we have received in aid of the Nassick Relief Fund, and we would urgently request all who may feel inclined to aid in this good work to send their subscriptions either to the manager of this paper or directly to Mr. H. N. B. Erskine at Nassick:—

	Rs.
The Gazerat Relief Fund Committee	500
The Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, Acting Chief Justice	100
The Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill	100
The Hon. Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, Esq.	250
Shapoorjee Bengallee, Esq.	50
Luckmidas Khimjee, Esq.	50
A. Wilson, Esq.	50
Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq.	25
D. S. Kemp, Esq.	20

As a further illustration of the absurd Sunkersett Memorial, we publish to-day a letter to the Secretary of Government, Legislative Department, from a number of highly respectable citizens of Bombay, who have been mislead into signing that memorial. As a matter of officialdom we do not know that there is any Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department, to whom the remonstrants address their letter, though, of course, the Legislative Council has a Secretary of its own; and, as a matter of fact, we are not aware of any one who is particularly anxious to be Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department as the Government of Bombay is at present constituted. So far as Bombay is concerned, the nearest approach to anything of the kind is to be found in the Municipal Commissioner, and the only remarkable effect which the office of Municipal Commissioner appears to have upon the unhappy beings who are called upon to fill it, is to send them speedily home upon privilege or any other leave which they can obtain. Possibly Mr. Arthur Crawford, with the agreeable accompaniments which he took home with him, in the shape of contributed and borrowed money, which even the most sanguine financier would decline to have anything more to do with, and with the still more agreeable accompaniment which he attracted,—probably, we say Mr. Arthur Crawford may find a certain pleasure and repose in his retirement from the office of Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, but it is remarkable, to say the least, that his immediate successors should also find, after a very short experience of that office, that it is absolutely necessary for them to have recourse to the bracing and refreshing air of England. Mr. Hope, the Collector of Surat, was supposed to be equal to doing anything that was disagreeable, and of Mr. Peile it was believed that anything which the agreeable was capable of accomplishing he could do; yet the agreeable Commissioner finds himself exhausted even sooner than the disagreeable one, but apparently, the effects of the Commissionership have been even more painful, though less speedy, upon the disagreeable Commissioner than upon the agreeable one. Mr. Hope required six months' leave to recruit his exhausted energies; Mr. Peile requires only three. Yet a certain mystery hangs over these things. Mr. Arthur Crawford may set everything at defiance; but his successors seem by no means so certain as to what they are about. If we calculate rightly, Mr. Hope must be due in Bombay about this time, if not somewhat earlier, and as Mr. Peile departs, the other great Commissioner card may be expected to turn up soon, if he is not due already. Overdue we should say, and it is evident some confusion is being caused by this failure of arrangements. Mr. Ravenscroft desired to give up the post of Acting Chief Secretary, and was to go to Kattywar, where he might have done some good, but now it is rumoured that no one can be got to fill his post; he must remain as Acting Secretary; Kattywar may get whom it can; and the exasperating question remains who is next to be Municipal Commissioner—who next wants three months' privilege leave.

Looking at these circumstances, it is clear that the remonstrants against the appendage of their names to the Sunkersett Memorial are rather speaking into the air than addressing the Legislative Department of Government and its imaginary Secretary. They had better address the obstinate senior member of Council, or the nodding Commander-in-Chief, whom an epigrammatic genius has described as appearing in that state in which even a son of Mars may stand in need of a bib and tucker. But the memorial of these gentlemen to the Secretary of Government, Legislative Department, whoever that unseen statesman may be, may serve to show how meaningless and absurd the Sunkersett Memorial is, and how feeble an attempt it is to introduce a confused and injurious element into that general opinion of

A R. C. GOVERNMENT CLERGY FOR THE SEWREE CEMETERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The grievance of "Widow" was to some measure just in its complaint, but is she alive to the fact that as yet there is no Government official appointed for the above post? Government has appointed a clergyman of the "English Church" to the Sewree cemetery on a handsome salary, whilst they have left the "Catholic Religious" to struggle how they may. Though the majority of Christians in this city predominate in favour of "Protestantism," yet there is, at the same time, a vast number of Catholics; and are these latter, subjects of the British Crown, to suffer, if indigent, the disadvantages arising from deprivation of Christian burial? Are they, because Catholics and in poverty, to be interred without the last rites for the "neglected want of an appointed clergy?" Are they, the rabble subjects of the land, to be thus totally exempted from the privilege enjoyed by the English Church?

Government, as it is, pays the R. C. Chaplains niggardly enough, some of whom receive not even "one-fourth" the salary of any minister of the "Scotch or English Church;" but be that as it may, is the Government Treasury so exhausted, are their expenditures so very limited, or is Government so unreasonable, not to grant the "minimum" sum of at least Rs. 100 per mensem for the purpose of the Sewree cemetery? Priests as well as ministers have to incur expenditure for the keeping of a conveyance for that special purpose. Therefore if that small sum were but granted, we would perhaps not only not hear of complaints, but it might relieve us, poor, of fees we can ill afford to pay.

Mr. Editor, your impartial pen to the cause!

CATHOLICUS.

THE POONA RACES OF 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Matters connected with the Turf must during the past few months have been a very pestilence in the nostrils of the public. We have had the controversy of Gentlemen v. Dealers, and, the scandal at the late Bangalore Meeting, whilst numerous articles and letters in various journals have appeared from time to time showing that reform might be introduced with advantage and that many would like to see the aquean stable cleansed of its impurities. The great meeting of the season has just passed away, the retrospect is certainly not a pleasing one, and a few reflections may not be amiss as to whether it was conducted in a way likely to meet with the approbation of the public, and the encouragement of its support; or on the contrary, whether other principles have prevailed which have given rise to unfavourable comments and remarks. Those who judge of the matter from an independent point of view, unbiassed by any interests to serve, and untrammelled by clique prejudices, cannot fail to have been impressed that there was much in the late meeting which justly gave rise to dissatisfaction amongst many gentlemen owners and gentlemen spectators, and I will endeavour to point out a few amongst the many points to which public opinion has taken exception.

In the first place it is said, and rightly said, that it is not proper for the honorary secretary to be an owner of horses, and that it would be much better, or at all events give rise to much less disagreeable comment, if neither he or any of the stewards would have any of their horses in a dealer's stable. The question is not whether English gentlemen are or are not able to withstand any influences that may be brought to bear against them, but whether at a time when there is a great outcry against many things that have happened on the turf it would not be much wiser for them to avoid being on too intimate terms with the dealers. Any one who heard the comments that were made on the race-course on more occasions than one will bear me out in what I have said, and when a report of certain post prandial convivialities, at which a steward was a host with a dealer for his guest, has become so notorious that it cannot fail to be true, all sensible men must be more than ever convinced that it would be for the best interests of the turf if there was a little less familiarity between certain stewards and dealers. The next point I wish to touch on is the drawing out of the prospectus, and what I would ask is who it is that thus despotically dictates the terms by which the owners and the public are bound to abide. Is it a responsible or an irresponsible person? If the former who gives him authority, are the public consulted, are subscribers consulted, and why are the gentlemen left out in the cold? Now, Sir, I am not, as you are aware, one of those that would vote for excluding dealers from the turf, on the contrary, I have before now taken up the cudgels on their behalf, but let there be justice in all things, and let a wee corner of the prospectus be kept for gentlemen, so that those amongst them who are men of moderate means may indulge their tastes without being driven to compete with dealers against their will. There are five races each day, and all I ask for is that one of these races should be kept exclusively for gentlemen—a very reasonable request surely! By having one race a day for gentlemen, I do not mean that they are to be palmed off with such paltry purses as Rs. 200 which was added to the Chargers' and Rs. 300 in the Ladies' Plate. Two races of this sort during a meeting do not offer sufficient inducement to many gentlemen owners' hence the paucity of horses on many former occasions; but if the number of races for gentlemen was increased, and the public money was added on a more liberal scale, we might anticipate better fields; they should therefore have a fair share of public money for the one race a day I claim for them. On what principles of justice should Messrs. Ali Abdoola & Co. have Rs. 500, Rs. 800, and Rs. 1,000 to run for, when gentlemen have to remain satisfied with Rs. 200 and Rs. 300? Can it be that the public would rather see their money pass into the pockets of the dealers than into those of the gentlemen? I think not, for if one can judge from what one sees and hears, I should say rather the reverse was the case. The one race a day therefore should be a good one with Rs. 500 added sometimes, and never less than Rs. 400.

I now come to the subject of handicapping. I am aware that this is generally a thankless office, and that no matter what pains are taken there always will be a certain amount of grumbling; under ordinary circumstances therefore handicappers are entitled to the sympathy of the public. This, however, is not the case when, as at the Poona Meeting, all rules of justice were set at defiance and the handicapping was left in the hands of a clique. The result was a regular hash was made of the matter, and none of the handicaps produced a contest worthy of the name of a race. It is true that many of the stewards who accept office have their time much occupied with business of their own, but having undertaken the duties required of them, they surely might without much self-sacrifice devote an hour or so occasionally during the meeting to so important a business so intimately connected with the interests of all horse owners. Whilst on the subject of handicapping, I may be permitted to ask what was the object of introducing two races into the programme in which the handicap weights were published a month before the races. Such terms as these are ridiculous on the face of them, for how can handicappers tell in what form platers are likely to be till they have seen them run once or twice, or in the case of maidens, how can they possibly know whether the weights to be assigned should be high or low? Muddles of this sort arise from a prospectus being issued under the guidance of one or two individuals instead of being well discussed at a public meeting.

The closing and opening of the course is a subject on which I have touched on former occasions, and as it is of the greatest importance to owners of horses, it cannot be too often brought publicly to notice till the present unsatisfactory arrangements are placed on a better footing. I must therefore emphatically endorse my often-repeated opinion that it is too much power to give the secretary absolute control over the whole of the course. Let him if you like have discretionary power over the inner portion where the grass is allowed to grow, but the outer portion should always be open to the owners who pay for the right of exercising on it, and who should not therefore be driven on to the roads at the caprice of any secretary. To give an instance that owners have a right to complain, I may mention that on one occasion during the late meeting the course was ordered to be closed in consequence of rain, the patemate in charge waited till the honorary secretary's horse had gone round, and the chains were then unceremoniously drawn across and locked in the face of protests and anathemas from disgusted owners who were unable to get their gallops. I must state in justice to the honorary secretary that he was not himself present on the occasion, but a system which permits of an occurrence of this sort happening under any circumstances must be rotten, and calls loudly for reform.

Another point I wish to notice is the principle on which new races are got up when the original ones have fallen through. Are they supposed to be got up for the benefit of one individual or for the general satisfaction of all? It seems to me that it would be much better to invite owners to give an expression of opinion as to terms, that is to say, if the object is really to produce a good race and not to favour any particular stable. The Deccan stakes—an extra race advertised for the second day—is an example in point. Here is a race spoiled by the insertion of an objectionable clause that the winner was to be sold for Rs. 1,500; the result was, out of about six gentlemen owners, I believe only one entered a horse. The postponement of the races on account of the weather is another point which calls for attention, more especially when one sees the discretionary power invested in the stewards abused as it was during the late meeting. Races are not put off at home after every shower of rain, why should they be in this country? Unnecessary postponements are a source of great dissatisfaction to a majority of owners, some of whom have only limited leave, others have engagements at subsequent meetings, whilst many run the risk of having their horses go stale. My experience is that they much prefer running, even when the course is heavy, than to be put off in the annoying way they were at Poona. The best rule to lay down would be that no postponement should take place unless it was considered actually dangerous to run off, and this should be decided by a majority of the stewards, and not by the secretary.

I should now like to inquire why Rule 10 of the Lottery Rules was infringed and Silvertail and Maharaj allowed to be sold on separate interests. This is a point of the utmost importance to the public, and one which they would do well to pay attention to. The object of the rule requiring that when two or more horses are entered from the same stable, the stable and not the horses are to be sold, is clear; it is to give the public protection from rogues, who might declare to win with one horse when they knew perfectly well that it was their intention to win with another. The rule therefore was sound in principle, and in practice it worked well. To break through it therefore is simply to open the door to fraud. Only let the thin end of the wedge in, the rest will soon follow, and the public will find out when too late what fools they have been in not shutting the stable door before the steed was stolen. On looking over my *Oriental Sporting Magazine* for June, I find Silvertail and Maharaj entered as the property of H. H. Aga Khan; by what right therefore were they sold in the lotteries on separate interests? When did Silvertail become the property of a new owner; does any one really imagine that the transfer took place on the morning of the lottery? Has the horse been transferred back again to his old master yet? Do the public believe in such a transparent sham as a horse being transferred from the owner of a large stud to his grandson, a little boy of 7 or 8 years old, and in the still greater farce of opening a lottery account in this infant's name? I do not wish it to be inferred that the two horses were not fairly ridden out the best to win. I am not arguing on that point, but on the general principle as to whether it is advisable or judicious to allow a rule that all right-thinking people must see is of the utmost importance, to be set aside because those who were in authority had not sufficient moral courage to do their duty. I have no doubt whatever that if a similar attempt to evade the rules had been made by a gentleman, especially if he had happened to be an unpopular member of society, he would have been held up to public execration, meetings of the stewards would probably have been held, and we should have had the Bangalore scandal acted over again though with different scenery and *dramatis personæ*. If those who are in charge of turf affairs think the present rule a bad one and are determined to alter it, I have nothing to say except that I disagree with them, and that public notice should be given so that those who took part in the lotteries might know what to expect, and all owners might be put on an equal footing.

I will only notice one more point and will then conclude my remarks. In the *Deccan Herald* advertisements a few days ago might have been seen the terms of the Steeple Chase. *Grand* ANNUAL Steeple Chase! with Rs. 500 added from the fund. A very fine name no doubt, but why was not such a *Grand* ANNUAL race advertised six months ago? The only solution I can give is that races of this sort are generally patronised by gentlemen, and not by dealers; such being the case, it does not much matter whether they fill or not. Having put off the advertisement till the last moment, why, when it did appear, was it saddled with such terms as these—if only three horses start Rs. 150 to be added, if four Rs. 250, if five Rs. 350, and Rs. 500 will be added only in the event of six horses starting? By rule 7 of the prospectus only *three* horses are required to start for the winner to claim the whole of the public money added, and as a matter of fact only three horses did start in the Deccan Handicap, Sassoon Cup, and Poona Sweepstakes, but then you see, Sir, they belonged to dealers, and not to gentlemen, and that makes all the difference. Talk of dealers being excluded from the turf, indeed there is not much chance of that. If there are any absentees at all next year, they will be found amongst the gentlemen who *may* be driven off the course in disgust.

W. A. S. P.

HYDERABAD RIFLE MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to point out to "Bolarum," in reply to his letter published in your issue of the 4th inst., that Mr. Nicholetts was entered for the six All Comers matches in which "Gas-pipes" (*i.e.*, Sniders) only were allowed, and of which he carried off but the last one, No. 33, "The Slap Bang," and which was competed for with seven rounds each distance, instead of five as in all previous matches during the meeting.

And in matches No. 17, 28, 29, and 32 (the first and last of which he only won), he was ties in 17, one point ahead in 32, and three and two points behind the winners of 28 and 29, his competitors in those matches firing with a "Gas-pipe," he using a small bore under the penalties attached to it by our rules. Wishing him better luck next time.

"THE WRITER OF THE ARTICLE IN QUESTION."

Secunderabad, 8th Oct.

TURF NEWS AND CLUB GOSSIP.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 20TH SEPTEMBER.

THE racing at Doncaster, taken as a whole, was hardly up to the average, and so much has been said of it in the different sporting journals which will have reached you by last mail, that a brief review of its main features will suffice. We have now got over, to a great extent, the St. Leger excitement, and, having had time to examine its results, have been unable to alter the conclusion which every judge of racing matters must have arrived at after the Epsom and Ascot meetings, that it was contested by a lot of very moderate animals. Lord Wilton, one of the best sportsman in every sense of the word, must be congratulated on having won so important and valuable a stake with an animal that could not get nearer than fourth in the Derby. Lord Falmouth, at the same time, must be sympathized with over the fact that Queen's Messenger could not be trained for the race which he could not have failed to win with great ease; and still more must Mr. Saville be commiserated with in having made such a grand mistake as not to have nominated Cremorne. The death of Drumochter must have been a still greater disappointment to Mr. Sterling Crawford, for, in the absence of these two, his splendid son of Stockwell and Maymaise could hardly have lost. There is no doubt, however, that the prize fell to the best animal that ran for it, and he certainly won with lots in hand. Wenlock may yet score a few good stakes for his noble owner, though hampered with the extra weight he must now carry in the autumn handicaps none of them can be within his grasp. Now that he has been gazetted winner of the "red ribband," many writers, who ought to know more, declare his points to be perfect, and declare him to be built on the model of his sire, Lord Clifden, who by the way won his St. Leger race in very much the same form as his son did. Wenlock is by no means a grand horse in appearance, for he is slack in his loins and sadly wants power in his thighs: filly courses will never suit him, but over flat tracks like Doncaster he will always be dangerous. He is a bay horse with black legs, without any white about him, and stands 15.3. His head is lean, bloodlike, and handsome, but disfigured by a great pair of "cuddy's lugs," which he inherits from the Melbourne blood on his dam's side. Although "leggy" he has fine deep shoulders, wide hips, and barring his loins is sufficiently well shaped in the carcase. His hocks when critically examined are faultless, being large, bony, free from all blemish or unsoundness, and with a large base to them, but utterly devoid of elasticity. He draws or drags his hind legs after him when walking, and has none of that easy oily spring in his hind action we generally see in first-class race-horses, and so beautifully exemplified in that of this year's Derby winner. Even when settled down to his gallop Wenlock moves stiffly both before and behind, but when he gets his nose down between his knees, in his own characteristic manner, he covers a deal of ground in his stride, and his complete soundness and stamina keep him going from first to last. His feet are models, and his limbs though long are well formed. Wadlow, his trainer, had to contend against a predisposition to greasy heels, but he brought the horse to the post in perfect condition. I consider this St. Leger race to be a reflex of the Derby, and Prince Charlie's performance, having regard to the distance and the infirmity under which he labours, must be considered a very good one. The public benefited largely by backing the roarer for a place, and the book-makers bled freely. In naming him as the absolute winner, I argued that, having been run out at Tottenham Corner and having lost several lengths at that critical point when Cremorne took up the running at such a pace, bearing in mind how the Epsom course must tell against any horse suffering from his infirmity, and remembering how that Wenlock just beat him, he would have a capital send-off on this course, against the steep gradients of the Surrey Downs, when his mighty stride and easy action would enable him to run better under his infliction and reverse the running of the two. I have no excuse to offer for the Prince's defeat, but were he not a roarer neither Wenlock nor any horse now running in England would have a chance with this noble son of a noble sire over any course from a T. Y. C. Skurry to a race over the Beacon Course at Newmarket. Vanderdecken was out of his distance in a mile and three-quarter race, but reduce the distance and he will pay his way in handicaps. Khedive was not the horse I saw at Ascot, and could not have been within a stone of his proper form: he looked light and wasted in muscle, but with a long rest will turn out next year to be a really good horse, as he is very sound in his limbs. When struck into and severely injured by Vanderdecken he was going like a steam-engine. With Drummond I was much disappointed, though he never was any favourite of mine for this race, as I doubted his stamina. It appears that Fordham is destined to win neither of the two great three-year old races. The demeanour of this horse and Prince Charlie in the saddling paddock contrasted widely, the one being nervous and "sweating from funk," the other walking about as unconcerned as if running for the St. Leger, was the every day occupation of his very serene life. The astute Jennings must have made an unaccountable mistake with his elaborate and extensive trying tackle, for so satisfied was he that his horse must win that he did not hedge one bawbee of the two and twenty golden monkeys he had backed him for. There must have been a terrible blunder somewhere which cost Monsieur Lefevre's trainer £500 at least, and I am told he looked very crest-fallen when the chesnut miler was clean done with at the end of the mile and a quarter and the red white and blue jacket retired from the van. To my eye the horse was not fit, and though, to the not deeply educated eye accustomed to watch horses in training, he appeared "bang up to the mark" his flesh was loose and flabby. He beat nothing wonderful in the subsequent Scarborough Stakes and Doncaster Stakes, a mile and a mile and a half, respectively, and when he comes to meet race-horses his future victories will be over a mile and a mile and a quarter courses. Treat him with respect for the Cambridgeshire, in which he is handicapped at 8st. 6lbs. Wellingtonia was thoroughly trained and was a picture of condition. He is a peculiarly good-looking horse, with great muscular power, looking all over like a thorough stayer, whilst his long and easy style of going as he swept past the stand in his preliminary proclaimed that he possessed speed. Half way between the Red House and the bend, when Drummond and Lighthouse were beginning to lose their places, Mr. Crawford's beautiful chesnut was in front and coming along so strong and in such hot haste that Challoner thought it was all over, but he had not the stamina to keep it up and belied his looks. This horse, though well in for the Cambridgeshire, has not accepted, strange to say. Gladiolus disappointed me in every respect. When stripped he appeared a very common, short, cobby horse with no character about him, hog fat, lathered as if he had come out of a Turkish bath and a plentiful supply of soft soap, and went decidedly short. His running was shameful, for after rushing to the fore during the first three hundred yards he beat a hasty retreat and was seen no more. Strathlay and Lord Gough ran fast for a mile. Of the rest the least said the better. It is deplorable to see such a trophy as the Cup contested by such a miserable field, to be partly trotted for, and partly galloped for by three horses, two being from one stable, and ultimately to be carried off by an animal of Dutch Skater's form. Time was when the best horses of the year ran for it, and I can recall the names of Touchstone, Beeswing, Beautiful Alice, Hawthorn, The Hero, Voltigeur, Teddington, Virago, Rataplan, Macaroni, Tim Whiffler, and Achievement as having carried off this trophy. The Dutchman's son, though a good honest stayer, is far from being of such class as these, and, that his only opponent should be a nonstayer like Fisherman, shows a dreadful falling off. The two-year old running confirmed Kaiser in his position as first favourite for the Derby of 1873, though I have reason to know that this colt cannot do what his stable companion Cremorne could at his age. After his long career of success, many began to think Cœur de Lion not only a very superior youngster but the best of his year, and regretted that he was not entered for the great three-year old race, but the drubbing Kaiser gave him must have disabused them of this idea, and a two-year old, Surinam, who was beaten at the meeting disgracefully, will yet turn the tables on both. After Surinam's wretched performance in the Champagne he was abused on all sides as a curby hocked, flat-sided, short, mean little brute. Though I could not credit that he had given Lundmark 14lbs., I saw in him a small compactly built very muscular colt, with the very best of shoulders, well ribbed up, with a very clever sensible head and in far from blooming condition. He had been treated for curb no doubt, and so for the matter of that had Cremorne, and I remember Faugh-a-ballagh pulling off the Cesarewitch in very deep ground, with the largest curb I ever saw. Mathew Dawson made certain of the race, and next morning the colt was tried again with Guadaloupe, third for the Oaks, to whom he gave heaps of weight and ran right away from. Surinam is own brother to Martinique, and belongs to Sir R. Bulkeley. This very clever colt ought to win the Middle Park Plate and is a very good horse to back for next year's Derby, though I prefer the three I mentioned two mails ago, albeit that one of them, the British Lion, has reeked his back and been struck out of all his two-year old engagements. Thorn, who was a bad second in a great, strengthy, well made youngster, on the very best of limbs. He is remarkably well bred, being out of Lady Alice Hawthorn, and therefore a grand-daughter of the "rare old Alice."

So many yearlings were disposed of during the Doncaster week that I can only mention a few of the best and longest priced of the long list. 1,600 guineas was paid by Mathew Dawson for a great lengthy brown colt by the Duke out of a Wild Dayrell mare; he has been named Packington, and though he has plenty of size and bone, I should have been sorry to disburse such a sum for him. Mr. Gretton, Sterli 's owner, bought another colt by the Duke out of Egyptian for 1,250 guineas, which looks like going fast but will hardly stay. This colt is named Algebra. Duke of Edinburgh, purchased by Captain Machell for 800 guineas, is only a pretty good one, and Cavalier, sold for 1,000 guineas, is out of Corsica, the dam of the roaring Wilberforce. Lord Lonsdale, who certainly has no great cause to be delighted with his dear purchase, Somerset, gave 800 guineas for his half brother by the expatriated Tim Whiffler, and he is not nearly so good looking as the elder brother. His Grace of Hamilton secured one of the best bargains of the week in getting a great rakish-looking, powerful, lengthy, deep-bodied, symmetrical filly with good tough wearing legs, by Lord Lyon out of Sadie, dirt cheap for 280 guineas. Dover became the owner, for 630 guineas, of an own brother to Knight of Athol, by Blair Athol, out of Secret—treasure, a colt built on the grand racing lines of his distinguished sire. He is a grand symmetrical chesnut with three white legs, and will render a very good account of himself in the Derby and St. Leger, for both of which he is entered. Mr. Joseph Houldsworth, of Glasgow, took a mighty nice Highlander for 430 guineas, well worth three times that sum. He is by Breadalbane out of Lady Alice Hawthorn (dam of Thorn). His dam, by Newminster, out of Lady Hawthorn (sister to Mr. Merry's Thormanby), is one of the finest brood mares at the stud, both for power, shape, soundness, and breeding, and her son may well be elected to do battle for Scotland. Mr. Saville offered, but did not sell, an own brother to Kaiser, and has sent him to Gilbert to train. Amongst the lot from Rufford Abbey not disposed of was a splendid filly, own sister to Ryshworth, the best horse Skirmisher ever got. I'Anson's five averaged 455 guineas, showing how the Queen Mary and Haricot blood is still valued. The three out of little Borealis, Caller On (sold for its racing career only), and Bonny Bell were all of high class and possessed of the best of limbs. Mr. Merry purchased own brother to Maid of Perth by Scottish Chief for 1,050 guineas; this colt is a "chip of the old block" with the addition of a curby hock. His fellow townsman, Mr. Houldsworth, gave a ch que for 770 guineas on account of "sheep-eyed" colt, half-brother to Cœur de Lion, and built on a lighter frame. Old Snarry brought three of Sir Tutton Sykes into the ring, they averaged 653 guineas each, and I think of the trio, a brown with a star and two white hind heels will make a race-horse of note. He is own brother to Frivolity and possesses power, size, length, and symmetry. Of the yearlings sold and offered for sale at Doncaster, decidedly the best were those got by the Duke, Lord Lyon, the Earl, Blinkhoolie Breadalbane, Blair Athol, Lord Clifden, and Adventurer. Dozens of fillies, who, if they could not race, were well bred and shaped enough for the stud, went for sums not exceeding 50 guineas, and it would have paid any one contemplating breeding either on the Continent or in India—the Maharajah of Cashmere, Sir Salar Jung, or the Government to have bought up the lot and turned them out till old enough to be put to the stud. Of these bargains many were as well bred and as good looking as the more expensive purchases, but being out of the fashion, went at very unremunerative and unreal prices, and it would be one of the very best investments for racing men from India to eschew those cowardly, impossibly shaped Walers with very doubtful pedigrees, and to send for strong well-shaped yearlings of staunch staying blood, which are always to be picked up at the fall of the year cheap enough. For prices, varying from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500, animals, having in their veins the best strains of blood we have both for speed, stamina, and soundness, could be landed in Bombay. Allowing that they never won a race, though the best Australian India ever saw could not live with them for any distance, the fillies would be worth all the money and more as brood mares. If the colts could not gallop alter them, then what splendid first chargers they would make. You are at the mercy of Australian dealers who give you the worst horses that Colony can produce, and though it turns out some, comparatively speaking, good ones, the best being about four stone below the form of Favonius or Cremorne, it ships away the greatest brutes in creation.

The Royal Caledonian Hunt and Western Meeting at Ayr was inaugurated yesterday under very disheartening circumstances as regards the weather. Throughout the night and during the morning pelting showers of cold rain fell pitilessly and damped the ardour of the most sanguine. But about noon the sun shone forth brilliantly, and though there was an occasional clouding overhead, the day was not an unpleasant one. The attendance was not very large but very select, and the Eglinton Castle party brought some of Scotland's prettiest belles into the stand and to the ball in the evening, which latter entertainment we are to have repeated on each night of the meeting. T day the weather is all that can be desired, but I must post my "copy" before starting for the course. Mr. J. W. Fleming, late of Bombay, started a filly by Star of India, late the hermaphrodite Arab Venus, owned by Mahomed Bawker Khan, and a winner in Bombay in 1860, 1861 and 1862, out of a thoroughbred mare by Dundee in the Western Hunter's stakes, and to judge by this mare's performance, we must not expect to improve on the English race-horse, by reverting to the Arab cross, in the first generation at least. I once entertained this breeding fallacy, but have repented me of the evil. The defeat of Thorngood, an improving colt as he is, in the Nursery Plate, could hardly be received with surprise for his conqueror Watchword, who only managed to pull through by a short head, to whom he had to give 8 lbs., had previously won two or three good races at Doncaster and Carlisle, and is of superior class. That nice little horse Orator won the Western Meeting Handicap Plate after a most exciting struggle by a head from Lord C. J. Ker's John Billington, the neat Arab like De Vere being but an indifferent third. To-day we have the Caledonian Handicap, the Corinthian Plate, and the Ayrshire Handicap, in which the Northumberland plate and Goodwood Stakes winner Spinnithorne will perform. In my next I propose making an attempt at solving the Cesarewitch problem, at present merely remarking that Soucar, Bertram, Bethnal Green, Botheration, and Thunderstorm, a turned loose, powerful, sound, well-shaped horse, are dangerous, and that William Day's Nonius did not, as carefully disseminated, break down at Plymouth. All the French horses have declined the contest, and Mr. Pryor's Cardinal York, the winner of the race in 1870, who heads the list of weights, retires from the turf to the delights of the harem. Fortune still smiles on His Grace of Hamilton's efforts. After almost sweeping the board at Baden he has adjourned to Chantilly, where Barbillon won the Grand Prix, and his very smart filly Domi Lune, starting at the nice odds of 100 to 8, cantered away from a large field in the second Criterion. I hear that the Hamilton estates are now producing immense quantities of minerals, and that the Duke of Hamilton, Brandon, and Chatelherault will have his long rent-roll of £140,000 a year increased and intact ere long.

Canon Trevor, writing to the *Record* on the controversy between the Archbishop of Canterbury and "the heathen," says—"I learn from Professor Garcin de Tassy's Revue Annuelle of Hindustani literature for 1871, that there is actually a subscription on foot in Bombay to build a pagoda in London for the worship of Vishnu and Siva." I was not aware of the fact, but idolatry exists to a very great extent in the metropolis, the golden twenty shilling piece known as a "quid," having had for some time past and at present the largest number of followers. I'll back Babil and Bijou with their high priest Dion Boucicault against all the gods of the nations and pantheons combined. Captain Bethune Patton, a crack bird butcher, as one of the North Country papers calls him, won the first prize of the International Pigeon Shooting Match at Baden, Sir William Call carried off the second, and Captain Gist the third. So the three best bird butchers at present are these gentlemen. I notice that this blood-thirsty profession thrives at Poona and at Colaba, and I am rejoiced to find that an old friend of mine, "a limb of the law," still holds so straight. Lieutenant Dawson has replied to the censures of the Geographical Society in a manner which thoroughly clears him from any charge of other than strictly honourable and high-minded action. But he has enforced the counterchange that the Society studiously concealed from him the fact that their relations with Dr. Livingstone were rather strained, and that they really thought more of sucking the traveller's brains than of rescuing him. There is little *prima facie* evidence in favour of such a charge, but then there was much stronger *prima facie* evidence against Mr. Dawson, and yet we must acquit him. We are bound to believe the Society when they say they put the safety of the Doctor before all other considerations, but in that case, the safety of Dr. Livingstone being assured, they can only blame Lieutenant Watson for sending on the stores rather than going with them himself. Death comes from very small things: a woman named Hayman, wife of a jockey at Barnstaple, has met her death under very singular circumstances. She was cracking nuts by striking them with a knife, when a small piece of the shell flew into her eye. She did not take much notice of it at the time, but soon afterwards the eye became very painful and violent inflammation set in. The case now became alarming, and medical aid was called in, but the doctor's skill was unavailing, the inflammation was followed by delirium, and the poor woman died.

I don't know how far advanced you are in Ritualistic pooja in the future capital of India, but coming as I do from the north of the Tweed, I had my weak mind somewhat enlightened last Saturday when attending, for mere curiosity I fear, the celebration of the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary at All Saints, Lambeth, which I am informed is the annual commemoration of the Association of Promoting the Unity of Christendom. I was prepared to see a good deal of grandeur and to hear some first class music, for which the services at this church are so remarkable. Not having been trained to the business of master of the ceremonies, or articled to the trade of high churchman milliner, I find it quite impossible to relate all that I saw, so have had to call in the aid of the *Church Herald*, which with theatrical acumen says:—

At eight o'clock the procession left the vestry singing the hymn "Ave Maria, blessed maid." The procession numbered about 200, including choir boys and men and members of various guilds, and was most imposing. First of all was the cross-bearer, vested in scarlet cassock and white silk dalmatic, richly worked, and on each side of him two boys in scarlet cassock and cotta, bearing large wax tapers; the incense-bearer, in coloured cassock, lace cotta, and rich green silk tippet, with his attendants; two little boys in blue cassocks, long trains and lace cottas (sons of Dr. Lee). Then followed the two precentors in coloured cassocks, surplice, and tippets; banner-bearers and taper-bearers. Then choir boys numbering about sixty. Two more precentors, banner-bearers, and taper-bearers. Choir men, numbering about one hundred, interspersed with banner and taper-bearers. Then members of various guilds, wearing the habit of their order, and carrying their various banners; then about forty clergy; and, lastly, the Vicar, vested in a magnificent white silk cope, with his attendants, cross-bearer, and six taper-bearers, all vested in scarlet cassock, lace cotta, and scarlet skull-caps or birettas. All having at length been seated, and the hymn over, the 81st Psalm was sung, all kneeling, as an act of contribution for our mutilated divisions. Then followed evensong, sung by the Vicar. Special psalms were used, and before and after each appropri te antiphones were sung. The scene at the Magnificat, with some 250 tapers burning in the chancel, the precentors at the lectern, and the priest with his attendants and acolyt s, the clouds of incense, the upraised cross, the long wax tapers held by boys in scarlet dresses, the soft music, between each verse, was really enchanting, and showed at once the true Catholic loathing at this Church, and that this, the Song of the Blessed Virgin, was made, as it should always be, the principal feature of evensong. There was no hymn before the sermon, as the service was necessarily long. The Rev. E. D. Cleaves was the preacher. During the collection of the alms, the hymn "O what light and glory," was sung, and as it was finished before the collection had concluded, the organist played over Bishop Ken's evening hymn, "All praise to Thee, my God, this night," and this was heartily sung by all present. After the Benediction the procession returned to the vestry singing "Hark, hark, my soul!"

I was startled and fully expected Mr. W. Gladstone—"on the quiet" of course—Dr. Manning, Lord Denbigh and few others of Ultramontane party, and was smote with mute open-mouthed astonishment when I recovered myself and remembered that it was the church of Old England going in grand procession, to the light of wax tapers, to soft music, and with a sickening odour of incense and mock piety to the dogs. Then I thought what nice dress trimmings the lace on the cottas would make. The green silk tippets set me thinking of Aga Khan's colours, Brewty, and Shere Ali; the white silk cope of the Vicar of Lord Royston; and the scarlet cassock turned my memory back to Sir Joseph Hawley, Wells, and Teddington. I left early, having had quite enough of this gorgeous buffoonery, and took very good care not to return on Sunday morning where, according to the *High Ritualistic Journal*, there was an early celebration at eight o'clock. At half-past ten Matins were said—not read, but all recited on one note—Psalms, Canticles, Creed, Versicles and everything, and most hearty it was. At eleven there was a "High Celebration" preceded by a procession as on the previous evening. We need not stay to describe the service; thank God, our readers know well what a "High Celebration" is, performed with every adjunct of Catholic ritual, vestments, incense flowers, soft, sweet music, antiphon and hymn of praise, with the chaste light of innumerable burning tapers.

BOMBAY.

FAIR.—A fair will be held at Old Sonapore on Friday next.

BHOWNUGGER.—The crops in the Bhownugger district are in splendid condition.

DENGUE FEVER AT KURRACHEE.—We observe that dengue fever is severely raging at present at Kurrachee.

THE SURAT PRAJA SOMAJ.—At a meeting of the members of the Surat Praja Somaj held, on the 1st inst, it was resolved to raise a subscription for the better management of the Association.

STRIPES.—A Mussulman named Hassan Ebram was yesterday sentenced by the Senior Magistrate to receive ten stripes for attempting to steal some money from the pocket of one Raghoo Essoo.

ARRIVAL OF THE POLITICAL AGENT OF KATTYWAR.—Colonel W. W. Anderson, Political Agent of Kattywar, arrived here from Rajcote on Monday evening, and left for Poona yesterday morning.

A HINDOO WOMAN BITTEN BY A MAD DOG.—On Monday a Hindoo woman, residing on the Khurruck road, was bitten by a mad dog. She was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, and the dog was killed by the police.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.—We understand that the following gentlemen have been appointed examiners for the Degree of L. C. E., of the Bombay University:—Major W. White, Major Merewether, and Mr. Morris.

THE FLOODS IN GUJERAT.—The *Gujerat Friend* appeals to the public to raise subscriptions to alleviate the sufferings of the poor people of Gujerat, who have sustained serious damages by the heavy floods in September last.

THE VERNACULAR SCHOOL AT CAMBAY.—We observe that there are at present 352 students in the Vernacular School at Cambay. Dr. Bhau Dajee visited the school the other day, and distributed prizes to the most successful students.

THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.—It is stated that H. H. Mulharao is expected to arrive in Bombay during the visit of H. E. the Viceroy of India to this city; and for that purpose grand preparations are being made at Baroda.

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGHIER READYMONEY.—The Parsee residents of Nowsaree intend to present an address to Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, C. S. I., congratulating him on the title recently bestowed on him by Her Majesty the Queen.

THE CASE AGAINST THE LATE DEWAN TO THE RAJA OF DHURUMPORE.—We learn that Mr. Cassumjee, late Dewan to the Raja of Dhurumpore, has been charged at the instance of the Raja with criminal misappropriation of about Rs. 15,000.

MR. T. C. HOPE.—The Surat correspondent of the *Bombay Summachar* states that great dissatisfaction has arisen among a certain class of people there on hearing that Mr. T. C. Hope, Collector of the district, is likely to revert to his former appointment.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 12th October, was 51 feet 1 tenth, the total rainfall up to same date being 65 inches 93 cents. In the corresponding week last year it was 47 feet 8 tenths; and the total rainfall 39 inches 44 cents.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—William Weatherhead and Edward Mayly, seamen of the ship Prince Regent, were charged before the Senior Magistrate yesterday with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal of duty, and were sentenced each to two weeks rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Lulloo Gunnesh, a goldsmith, appeared before Mr. Naun Morojee yesterday, and obtained a warrant against a servant of his named Vijnath Ghatee, charging him with theft of two gold fingerrings, a pair of gold spectacles, and one gold ear-ring, valued at Rs. 30.

HEAD ACCOUNTANT TO THE COLLECTOR OF SURAT.—Mr. Dhondoo Crushna, head accountant to the Collector of Surat, has been appointed to act as Hoozoor Deputy Collector at Ruttnagherry, and Mr. Nusserwanjee Coyajee, late accountant to the Bombay Municipality, has been appointed in his place.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—At the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, yesterday, a Maratha named Babajee Urjoon was charged with being drunk and disorderly in a public place. He admitted the offence, and, being an old offender, was fined Rs. 20, or in default to undergo fourteen days' imprisonment.

A MIDNIGHT LOITERER.—Yesterday, in the Fort Police Court, a Hindoo named Dewjee Luxmon, an old offender, was charged before Mr. Connon with being found between sunset and sunrise loitering in a public place without giving any satisfactory account of himself. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.—This company reproduce to-night, at the Victoria Theatre, for families, the Hindustanee play of Hatim Tai. It has been successfully performed on two previous nights, when crowded audiences have attested to its merits. We have no doubt the fair ones will muster strong to-night to witness scenes which are as novel as they are enchanting.

THE PAUNCHGUNNY SCHOOL.—The *Bombay Educational Record* is not quite correct, we believe, in its statement that the attempt to establish a High School at Paunchgunny has been abandoned. What we have been able to gather on the matter is, that the Diocesan Board of Education, finding that their efforts have not been seconded by the public in the manner they had anticipated, have decided to contribute from 30th proximo Rs. 100 per mensem only towards the salary of the present master, whose engagement with them in that capacity will cease on the same date. Those who want a school at this hill station must therefore make it worth while for a master to take the appointment. One defect which we hope to see remedied in any future arrangement, is, that the institution should have the advantage of the services of an English lady superintendent. At present we hear the scholars are left, domestically, almost entirely to the care of native servants.—*Anglo-Catholic.*

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE STEAMER M. S. ELPHINSTONE, 86 tons, Captain T. Gueizlar, sailed yesterday for Surat with a general cargo.

THE P. & O. Co.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN" AND THE "ANGLO-CATHOLIC."

(*Anglo-Catholic*, Oct. 15.)

We trust that the admission, incomplete as it is, which the *Bombay Guardian* has at last reluctantly made respecting a certain glaring breach of etiquette, to put the matter as mildly as we can, may cure it of its decided weakness for "tall" language. Further inquiry has, "it seems," satisfied the editor that "allusion was made to the correspondence, by Mr. Taylor, at a small meeting at Kotapoora." This disposes of one particular of the charge that we felt it to be our duty to make. Were the editor to continue his inquiries, we predict the same result with respect to the other branch of our accusation, about which a wise silence has been maintained. What then becomes of the grandiloquent allusion to "the last man in the world, &c.?" We shall at any rate know what value to attach in future to any denial of a fact by the *Bombay Guardian*, even should it be put as strongly as language can express it, and take such forms as "not a word of truth in the above" and "the charge is utterly groundless." While however the admission is quite sufficient to show how totally out of place the editor's strong asseverations were, the manner in which it is made is not at all creditable to him. Instead of an honest avowal of the circumstance alleged about the correspondence, a desperate attempt is made to soften the act by a resort to a succession of quibbles, [(1) that Mr. Taylor never saw the letters, (2) that no confidence was reposed in him, and (3) that the meeting at which he alluded to them was a "small" one. Now, we never stated that Mr. Taylor saw the letters, but that he re-used the "contents," which we happen to know were mentioned to him, not incidentally as the *Bombay Guardian* would imply, but (we suppose) from a sense of duty. We further accused that gentleman of violating, not confidence reposed in him, which we might have done, but the confidence in which the letters were penned by one brother to the other. Our words were: "The contents of letters written in the confidence of affection have been divulged, both in private and from the platform, to serve the purpose of a party." The way in which this language has been twisted in the *Bombay Guardian* is well calculated to mislead its readers and is not a bad specimen of what the *Indo Europe an Correspondence*, the organ of the Romanists in Bengal, would call "Jesuitism in its bad sense." The third of the quibbles does not deserve a serious reply. The *Bombay Guardian* goes on to assert that the allusion to the correspondence, at the "small" meeting at Kotpoora, was "without mention of names." This, we beg leave to tell the editor, has been both verbally and in writing contradicted by one who was there. And, we repeat, that the evidence, both verbal and written, as to both particulars of our accusation, is at Mr. Taylor's service if he will call upon us with the view of refreshing his "memory." We would, in conclusion, remind the editor of the *Bombay Guardian*, in answer to the elaborate piece of declamation with which he winds up his vindication of his captain, that a man's right to do what he pleases with his own is no justification of another man's meddling with it. If either of the brothers who are mixed up in this discussion, chooses to make his letter or letters public, that is his own business; but Mr. Taylor was not justified in using, as we know he did, both in private and public, the correspondence that passed between them, for a proselytizing purpose.

INDIAN ITEMS.

The usual Umritsur Dewalloo Cattle Fair will commence on the 28th inst.

His Highness of Putialla has, with untiring liberality to the Punjab University, placed large yearly sums, at its disposal for a "Civil Service Scholarship," under the protection and with the countenance of the local Government.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

Hassan Abdul.—All the newspapers miscall the place chosen for the Punjab autumn manœuvres. *Hassan Abdool* is an impossible name in that shape. We find Abdool-raheem, the servant of the Merciful, Abdullah, but this should be Hasan Abdál, Hasan the Abdál. An "Abdál" is a Mahomedan saint of high dignity who possesses certain miraculous powers, for instance, that of walking upon water. It is supposed that there are always 40 of these wonderful personages, but we cannot say who Hasan Abdál was or when he lived. The word *Abdal* is from the root *badal*, which means change, and is in common use in Hindoostani.—*Ibid.*

Murree Lawrence Military Asylum.—The annual fête day of the Murree Lawrence Military Asylum took place on Monday, the 7th inst. General MacMurdo, ever ready to help a good cause, presided on the occasion and the élite of the station were present. Races, gymnastics, &c., formed the amusements of the day, and in the evening a "meat tea" was provided for the children, boys and girls. Under the management of Mr. Smithwhite, now assisted by an able head-master, the institution seems likely to prosper, especially as his efforts are stimulated by a most painstaking committee composed of the leading civil, military, and educational authorities of that part of the Punjab. This year an "entrance class" for University honours will be added to the institution, in which, in addition to the ordinary subjects, Latin, Persian, Urdu, and even French are provided. Above all, the aim of the asylum is to make its soldier-pupils depend on their own exertions, and in this, as well as in most other respects, it is a model for imitation to the Sanawar Asylum.—*Ibid.*

Spence's Hotel.—We notice that the furniture of Spence's hotel is to be sold immediately after the holidays. This means, we suppose, that Government is going to take possession of the building for public offices. In the interests of economy, we trust that the premises will not be suffered to remain empty for an inconvenient number of years. We need go no further than Tank Square for an illustration of our suspicions. Some years ago the premises then occupied by Messrs. Osler & Co. were bought for the new telegraph office. The house was worth Rs. 600 a month in rent; but the tenants were promptly turned out, so that there might be no delay in commencing the new buildings. Unfortunately there was delay, and the house remained empty, swallowing up rent and interest. Still more unfortunately, it happened to face Sir R. Temple's windows. The Financier, goaded to fury by the daily sight of public money wasted, ordered the obnoxious building to be razed to the ground. It fell; but no new structure was reared to take its place; and an unsightly heap of bricks serves to remind the passer-by of the evil that results from ministerial haste and departmental delay.—*Indian Observer.*

Schools on Tea-Gardens in Assam.—Mr. Campbell has told the tea-planters in Assam that, in discouraging schools on tea-gardens, they fail to act in a manner worthy of the higher civilisation which they represent. The planters reply that they have tried the experiment and found it a failure. Mr. Peal, of Sopakatta, in 1866 built a school-house, installed a moharrir as master, provided slates, paper, *lights*, &c., and collected 23 pupils. "Before a month had elapsed, first one, then another, on the most trivial pretext, regularly absented himself, despite my carefully explaining the advantages of learning to read, write and keep accounts, and the consequent likelihood of subsequent employment in higher grades and at more remunerative wages. I held out inducements, and even exerted some pressure, but to no purpose; there remained an inert apathy quite insurmountable, and the class dwindled down to 3 or 4. The result was extremely mortifying; the advantages of the "higher civilization were evidently not appreciated." Mr. Peal's fuller experience leads him even to the belief that reading, writing and arithmetic are not always desirable for coolies; nor indeed, having regard to the actual operations of the men, that higher intelligence is always more profitable. "It is notorious how superior women and children are over men at leaf plucking; it is also notorious that Government expect the man to be the best. It is a fair case showing the value of manual over mental dexterity; the latter usually excels in so doing work as to cheat the overseers." Mr Kingsley, of Golaghat, thinks that gardens are not so flourishing that planters can be expected to lay out money on schools; and he adds that coolies would object to losing their children's earnings. Mr. Hogarth, of Noscacharee, considers Bengalees "naturally so indolent that we can hardly get the children to work for good pay, and it is not to be hoped that they would attend school for nothing. Compulsion must be used, and provision made for it in the Bengalee Coolie Act." This suggestion seems to have struck His Honour, and he intends to bring it forward in the Legislative Department. The Commissioner also reported against the measure; but, notwithstanding these difficulties, Mr. Campbell has determined to make an experiment, and has sanctioned a teacher of surveying and carpentry, as well as scholarships in carpentry, at each of the schools of Jorehat and Golaghat.—*Ibid.*

Smart Either Way.—A Mr. Smart was recently prosecuted by a young widow for breach of promise. He settled the difficulty by marrying her. He made her Smart lest she should make him.

A Grave Bull.—A Hibernian gentleman when told by his nephew that he had just entered college with a view to the Church, said, "I hope that I may live to hear you preach my funeral sermon."

Irish Reasoning.—A poor Irishman who was on his death-bed, and who did not seem quite reconciled to the long journey he was going to take, was kindly consoled by a good-natured friend with the common-place reflection, that we must all die *once*. "Why, my dear, now," answered the sick man, "that is the very thing that vexes me; if I could die half a dozen times, I should not mind it."

ANGLO-INDIAN WIVES.

[By a Lady.]

(*Madras Times.*)

We hear much now-a-days of the migratory habits of Indian officials generally, and of military officers in particular; of their want of interest in, or sympathy for, the people over whom they are placed; and the consequent estrangement growing daily greater between the rulers and the ruled, etc. etc. Some say this unsatisfactory state of things is owing to the very unpaternal policy pursued by the Government of the day towards men who —as well as (in most cases) their fathers and grandfathers before them —have served their country faithfully to the best of their ability. Others again assert that the fault rests with the officers themselves, that the old spirit of uncalculating loyalty is gradually dying out, and that the whole service is resolving itself into a question of £. s. d. When we have said all there is to be said for or against the officers, and the Government, which perhaps is *most* to blame, let us turn the page and see if another influence may not also be at work, which many of us do not suspect, but which may nevertheless be held in some sort responsible for the results of which we complain—I allude to the wives who in many cases supply the secret motive power that guides the husband's erratic movements. In these days of steam and reduced fares, ladies find it difficult if not altogether impossible to *settle* in this country, as per force they were obliged to do in olden days: hence, they seem ever on the move. Children come, and must be sent home as soon as possible; and who is to take them but the mother?

Only too glad of the pretext, she puts her affairs in order, sees that her husband has a sufficient supply of 'things' to last for some time, and leaves him to the mercy of his 'boy' for a year or two, perhaps longer. For a man who has loved his home and his wife and children, a miserable life ensues—he misses the care and comfort and good order to which he has been accustomed, he is worried by petty household cares, when perhaps all his energy is needed in his professional matters—or he neglects his private affairs, leaves them altogether in the hands of servants, and has to pay accordingly, at a time when his expenses are doubled and economy is essential. Finding, after a while, that with his present rate of pay it is impossible to make both ends meet, he seeks another appointment, 'fresh fields and pastures new,' which however are soon also exhausted; his expenditure increases with his income, and once more he is compelled to 'move on!' Again, the mistress of a house suffers from *cæmi*, an obliging doctor gives her ailment another name, and recommends change of air—it happens strangely enough to be the 'season' just then at Mussoorie, Simla, or Ooty, as the case may be, and a trip to the Hills is the very thing necessary! The poor husband has to submit of course, and must trudge on the weary business road down in the plains, while his wife gaily squanders his hard-earned savings in frivolous pleasures.

I have been many years in India, and though I have met many ladies whom to know was to respect and admire in the highest degree, such are unfortunately in the minority. I think most men will agree with me that Englishwomen in India deteriorate mentally as well as physically year by year. I see a young girl—wife or maiden—arrive fresh as a field daisy, with the bloom of youth and glowing health showing in every feature, in every graceful sprightly movement of the supple limbs; full of hope and energy and bright anticipations, anyhap of love for the life companion already won, who accompanies her or anxiously awaits her arrival in Bombay. She comes amongst us bringing light and innocent mirth in her train, till we also—like the Peri at the gate of Paradise—catch rays from the sun of youth and happiness shining with her, and feel their genial warmth cheer and almost cheat us into the belief that we have overcalculated our age by at least ten years! But gradually a change steals over the young fresh spirit, the rose and the lily alike disappear—the novelty of the new life has worn off, like the gilding of base metal—the climate, the country, the people amongst whom her lot is cast, are all alike uncongenial. Lacking the strong will that surmounts difficulties and disappointments, she succumbs without a struggle. The once adoring husband sees one by one his cherished dreams fade, and a querulous invalid take the place of the blooming girl. What can the future hold for him under such circumstances, what hope or energy can he bring to his daily work, when hope and happiness have abandoned him together!

There is another type of wife however, by comparison with whom the one I have just been speaking of is a gem—a pearl of price. Heartless, extravagant, and a flirt, this one marries only for an establishment, or to escape the whole-some home rule that has hitherto kept in check her vicious propensities. Love she laughs at, and does not believe in; all our boliefjustinces are a mystery she does not understand. Therefore, her children are not precious charges entrusted to her care; they are regarded simply as nuisances, interfering with her pleasures and therefore to be got rid of on the first opportunity. Her husband is a necessary evil, but must be kept in the background as much as possible. Little reeks she of his honour or good name while the mouths of society hover round her. Let him only supply money and dress and carriages *ad libitum*, and she is quite willing to ignore his existence, unless Mrs. Grundy become troublesome when he is at once produced to certify to his wife's respectability. How can such a man *settle* in any one place? Must he not follow where his wife's vagaries lead him, bearing with him the knowledge of a life wasted and a broken heart! Culpably weak he must be of course and wanting in most manly qualities; but how few are strong enough to fight against a fate like his? He is not, and so he dies and his widow gets impatiently through the few months of mourning that society exacts—then takes to herself another victim! This is a picture painted from the life, and doubtless many who peruse it could paint such another. These are only a few out of the many types of wives one meets in India, but these are a sufficient illustration of what I meant to convey. And now let us ask who or what is to blame for such an unhappy state of things! Who, if not the society to which a young girl is introduced when she comes to India—a society the tone of which is so utterly foreign to all her preconceived ideas? She sees young men degrading themselves into mere gossip-and-scandal-mongers for the amusement of their patronesses, and for want of anything else to do. She sees old men with grey hair, and to say the least, "*one* foot in the grave," aping the manners of youth, flirting with girls just emancipated from the school-room, or intriguing with married women who do not care a straw for them, but who encourage their attentions for the sake of the good things in their power to do for sons, or brothers, or husband.

But most pernicious of all to the new comer is the example set her by her own sex—what but hurt can accrue to her from contemplating it? On every hand she sees the ladies living a life the most useless, the most objectless, fast-flirting dames regardless of all but pleasure, and bent on having it at any cost; others inert, lackadaisical, totally incapable of exertion beyond what is necessary to pull to pieces the character of some "dear friend," raising languid eyes if any effort is required of them, and exhausted before it is attempted! Who can touch such pitch without being defiled? What wonder that many husbands soon learn to repent in sackcloth and ashes the marriage that once promised to be the crowning bliss of their lives! Who but must allow that Anglo-Indian wifes are in some sort to blame for the nomadic habits of Anglo-Indian officials, and the dissatisfaction now openly expressed by natives at the severing of all the ties that have hitherto bound them to the *sahib-logue!*

THE IRON AND COAL TRADES.

(*Times*, Sept. 19.)

The demand for steam coals has not been so great during the past two weeks in the north. There have been few fresh orders in the market, and as there has been an ample supply of coasting tonnage, lower rates have had to be taken in some instances in the freight market before engagements could be made. The collieries in the steam coal trade, however, have many back orders to work off yet; they are also completing contracts, and a deal of business will have yet to be done with the Baltic before the season closes. Freights to the Baltic are well sustained. They have not been so good to the Mediterranean however. Mediterranean orders have been scarce. Gas coals continue to be in good demand. Prices, however, remain stationary. Some contracts in this trade are running out; but the contracts with the principal gas works will not terminate until the end of the year, when a great deal of such business will have to be dealt with in the market. South country coal merchants belonging to the by ports have recently bought a good deal of household coals, and the shipments to most of the Channels ports have been considerable. The price for the best sorts of households, to be put on board ship, is about 24s. per ton. Manufacturing coals of all sorts are in great demand for shipment, as full rates are maintained. Foreign merchants, however, are less urgent in their orders for British coals. It is said, indeed, that there is scarcely a French order in the market, as French merchants and manufacturers are using French coals in preference to British coals at their present high prices.

A good deal of capital is being put into new collieries in the county of Durham. But they are mostly in the coke trade, in which trade very large profits have been made lately. A very extensive colliery is being sunk at New Chilton, near Ferry hill, by a weal hy proprietary, including Mr. J. Henderson, M.P., Mr Lancaster, M.P., and Mr. John Straker. There will be extensive coke mines in connexion with it. A number of small landsale pits in Durham and Northumberland, which have been closed for a number of years, are being re-opened, and every available royalty that can be wrought will be brought into operation in the northern counties, as coal-owners on all sides seem disposed to put more capital into the trade as opportunity affords. Men still continue scarce. But that would not be so much felt if the pitmen, as a class, would work anything like good average time. They seem fully determined to continue to restrict the output as a matter of policy, so as to prevent the coal-owners from accumulating stocks, and, so they believe, sustain the present high rate of wages. This may serve the turn of the men for a time. But, as was shown last week, the effect of the present enormously high price of British coals will be to stimulate mining enterprises in all parts of the world to which our commerce extends, and in the end to permanently cut off coal exports to regions which now furnish profitable employment to a considerable amount of shipping which coal in the northern parts. The owners of iron screw steamers will make vigorous efforts to procure coals in the Black Sea and in the East at a much more reasonable rate than they now have to pay, otherwise the immense amount of property now afloat will very much depreciate in value.

The iron trade of the north of England is not nearly so active as it was. Pig-iron is well kept up in price, and a good deal is being shipped, especially for the Baltic. But, after the close of the shipping season, the best-informed persons in commercial circles think that there may be a considerable dullness in this trade. Consumers are holding back in all directions, and no more enterprises of any moment will be entered upon or works undertaken in which any large amount of iron will be used until prices are much lower. The *Iron and Coal Trades Review*, commenting on the state of the Cleveland iron trade, writes:—

"In manufactured iron there has been no large amount of new business of late. Orders now coming to hand are for comparatively small quantities, as people cannot bring themselves to believe that the existing high prices can continue for any great length of time. Quotations are, however, firm for most classes of finished iron; indeed, at the prices that have now to be paid for pig-iron, coal, and fettling, it is impossible for iron to be made at a profit unless extreme prices are obtained for the finished products. There is not much to add to our recent reports of the position of the shipbuilding trade, and on the demand for the various classes of finished iron in this locality. Quotations still continue to differ a good deal even for the same class of iron, according to the special circumstances of the respective firms. The workmen are giving some trouble at certain establishments, and, notwithstanding the concession made by the employers in July last, a section of the workmen do not appear to be at all content. They are claiming in some cases to have their prices revised, and to be raised to the average of the district. This would mean, in many instances, a very material advance in the rates now paid, and coming upon a rise of 20 per cent. in July, would be a serious item in the cost of manufacturing iron at those works where such revision should be carried out. In October last, when an advance of 5 per cent. was voluntarily given by the masters, it was distinctly understood that the wages then being paid at each respective establishment should be considered the standard for that firm, and that with this arrangement the special claims of both sides for adjustments of certain classes of rates were to be withdrawn. This was indeed, one of the inducements held out to the employers when they were asked to concede an advance of 5 per cent. It is understood that a special meeting of the Board will be held shortly for the purpose of discussing this and other matters."

ARDUOUS EXPERIMENT.

(*Punch.*)

A controversy has been raised in a contemporary magazine about a suggestion thus stated by the *Post*:—

"Build two hospitals, treat both alike as to science, admit the same number and the same class of patients, but pray heartily for one and not for the other, and see the result. If more are cured in the prayed-for hospital, the balance is in favour of prayer."

Having made some objections, based on cultivated veneration, to this proposal, the *Post* inquires:—

"Would a monarch, or even a learned professor, listen to a fellow-creature who first questioned his existence, and next moment wished to assay the coin he gave, and test the bread held out to him?"

This view of the case, perhaps, commends itself to the generality of reverent minds. Yet it may be questioned, even by a thinking Bishop, whether the *a fortiori* argument derived from offended human dignity is not infinitely illogical. Under the laws which govern the visible universe, the test of truth, *sine qua non*, is crucial experiment. Is it absurd to suppose that the order of invisible things is not diametrically opposite, but rather corresponds to, the order of things invisible?

But analogy is not sameness, and the proposal to use identity of method in both natural and supernatural research may involve a blunder. Even if the latter line of inquiry ought to be pursued exactly like the former, exception might still be taken to the experiment of the two hospitals, with the object above indicated. The experimenter could not be sure of his conditions. His required difference between the two cases might not exist. He could not be certain that the prayers on one side were genuine, unless he prayed himself. On the other, he could not be assured that there was no praying. Even in a hospital of professed atheists somebody might be moved to say his prayers. To render the experiment really scientific, not to say conclusive, the only safe plan would be to let the two hospitals be veterinary hospitals. The only creatures that can be trusted not to pray in their extremity are the dumb animals.

HORRORS OF HAIR-DRESSING.

(*Punch.*)

My Dear Mrs. Smythe,—You may remember that last week, when we met at the sea-side, I complimented you upon the improved appearance of your daughters, which you said was doubtless owing to the air. It was not for me to contradict a lady, or I might have told you that, in my judgment at least, it was not the air that had embellished those young ladies, unless I could have deemed you capable of an act of such barbarity as the dropping of an H. To be plain with you, my dear Madam (and that is what you pardon me, have never been yourself), it was the hair, and not the air, which had so beautified your daughters, and made me pay my homage to their improved good looks.

When I had last seen them, they each wore a monstrous chignon, which, like a wart upon a nose, appeared a hideous excrescence, deforming and destroying all the beauty of their heads. But now they are content with wearing their own hair, and do not purchase other people's to increase what Mrs. Malaprop would call their caterpillary attractions. How vastly they and you are all to be congratulated on this happy change of hair, may be judged from a brief extract from a clever medical paper, which you probably have never seen:—

"False Hair.—M. Lindeman continues his investigation of the parasitic bodies (Gregarinidæ) found on the false tresses and chignons commonly worn by ladies. They are to be found at the extremity of the hairs, and form there little nodosities, visible, on careful examination, to the naked eye. Each of these nodosities represents a colony of about fifty psorosperms. Each psorosperm is spherical; but, by the reciprocal pressure of its neighbours, it is flattened, and becomes discoid. Under the influence of heat and moisture, it swells; its granular contents are transformed into little spheres, and then into pseudo-navicellæ—little fusiform corpuscles, with a persistent external membrane, and enclosing one or two nuclei."

Psorosperms and navicellæ, and fusiform corpuscles, are not precisely words to be spoken to a lady, with a reasonable hope of her knowing what they mean. But she will probably consider they are not very nice sounding, and mean doubtless something nasty, and this would be enough to make her rather burn her chignon than suffer nasty creatures to infest her head. Nor would such a sacrifice be at all what retarded by her reading further on:—

"These pseudo-navicellæ become free, float in the air, penetrate into the interior of the human organism, reach the circulatory apparatus, and produce, according to this author, various maladies—cardiac affections, especially valvular affections, Bright's disease, pulmonary affections."

So a chignon is not merely offensive to the eye, but injurious to the health; and only fancy, my dear Madam, to what perils people moving in fashionable circles have nightly been exposed! Pray just look at this:—

"M. Lindeman calculates that, in a ball-room containing fifty ladies, forty-five millions of navicellæ are set free; and he concludes that it is necessary to abolish false hair, which often proceeds from unclean persons."

Happily for me, my dancing days are over, and I have nothing now to fear from the dangers of ball practice But you have your fair daughters to chaperone about, and think how your health must suffer unless chignons be abolished! Let us both then raise our voices against flaunting of false hair, with all its nasty, noxious horrors and let us cut the company of any one who brings it to contaminate our rooms."

With my compliments to your daughters, whom again I must congratulate, believe me, my dear Madam,

Your old friend and admirer,
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